The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5760. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Story of the Oneida Disaster Related by Capt. Eyre.

His Conduct Denounced by the London Times.

Possible Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Papal Infallibility Virtually Before the Council.

Complete Republican Success in New-Hampshire.

THE ONEIDA.

The Account of the Disaster Given by the Captain of the Bombay—His Conduct Denounced by the London Times.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following dispatch from Mr. MOTLEY, concerning the loss of the *Oneida*, has been received at the State Department. It is the official account given by the Captain of the *Bombay*, when called upon by his company:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

The Pacific and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have received the following reply from their Superintendent at Bombay:

BOMBAY, March 4—5 P. M.—Collision between *Bombay* and *Oneida* occurred 24th January, about twenty miles from Yokohama, at 7 P. M.; quite dark, *Oneida* being under all sail and steam, going thirteen knots, *Bombay* steaming head to wind, going eight knots. *Bombay* ported her helm, shutting in *Oneida's* green light. *Oneida* starboarded her helm crossing the *Bombay's* bows, rendering collision unavoidable. The *Bombay* felt the shock so little that Capt. EYRE did not think the *Oneida* could have been much damaged, and continued his voyage on to Yokohama. The *Oneida* was cut down on the quarter, and soon sank with 115 men. Two of her boats, with sixty-one men escaped. Do not know the names of the officers drowned. Saved—YATES, Master, SUDDARD, Surgeon, CROWNINSHIELD, Captain's Clerk, and fifty-seven sailors and marines. The *Bombay* was not damaged.

(Signed.) G. F. HENRY,
Supt. P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

J. L. MOTLEY, U. S. Minister, London.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times* denounces the Captain of the *Bombay* for proceeding, after the collision with the *Oneida*, without positively ascertaining the damage that had been sustained by the latter.

EUROPE.

Debate on the Irish Land Bill—Fields of Ice in the Atlantic—The Mordaunt Divorce—The Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons, to-night, the debate on the Irish Land bill was continued. Mr. MAGUIRE, member for Cork, attacked the measure, declaring that it fell short of the exalted expectations of the Irish people. Leases should be protected, and made transferable. Politically, the Irish tenantry were dangerous; personally, they were models of virtue. He advocated the repeal of the law of distraint, and concluded by expressing the opinion that the bill, if properly amended, would prove a benefit to the country. Mr. G. W. HUNT, member for Northamptonshire, rejoiced at the good temper shown in the discussion, and commented at length on the provisions of the bill; approving of some, and censuring others. He thought the defects might be remedied in Committee. The Attorney-General made an elaborate reply to these objections. The O'DONOGHUE thought the task undertaken was really the reorganization of the social system of Ireland. There was one hopeful augury in the fact that his voice, hitherto unheeded, was now heard. Mr. HENLEY, member for Oxfordshire, discovered sources of endless litigation in the bill. Mr. BARRY, in a speech full of humor and force, showed that the tenure system of England favored the tenants, while that of Ireland favored the landlords. This inequality needed redress, an opportunity for which the bill afforded. Celts and Protestants fled to America bearing rancorous hatred toward England. From them came the possibility of war with America. He then proceeded to defend the bill in detail. After further debate the House adjourned.....The House of Lords, to-night, ordered the Open College bill for Manchester to a second reading and adjourned.....The Captains of sailing vessels arriving at English ports report the prevalence of heavy easterly gales in the Atlantic. The vast fields of ice are floating southwardly much earlier than usual this season.....The *Pall Mall Gazette* applauds the funding scheme of Secretary BOUTWELL.....In the Mordaunt divorce case, Lord PENZANCE has consented to hear in full bench arguments on the right of Sir CHARLES to proceed with the case, notwithstanding the decision as to Lady MORDAUNT'S insanity.....Mr. ADDINGTON, formerly Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is dead.

DUBLIN, March 8.—The *Irish Times* asserts that the Government will soon issue orders for suspending again the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Speech from M. Ollivier—Demonstration by Conscripts—The Proposition of Infallibility Before the Council—Spanish Affairs.

PARIS, March 8.—At a political banquet last night M. OLLIVIER made a remarkable speech. He urged all political parties to give the Ministry assistance and advice, and not keep aloof because of errors which had been or might be committed by the Ministry. He hoped the different parties would not be discouraged because mistakes had occurred, but would continue to point out improvements. He closed with the prediction that in spite of difficulties and accidents unforeseen the Ministry would yet succeed.... Eight hundred conscripts to-day formed in line, and with a crape banner at their head marched through the streets to the publication office of *La Marseillaise*. There they halted and sang the "Marseillaise," after which they quietly dispersed. The Police made no attempt to interfere with the proceeding.... The *Marseillaise* this morning publishes violent letters from HENRI ROCHEFORT and other political prisoners. A meeting was held in this city last evening for the purpose of organizing a society, to be called the Friends of Order. Several hundred people assembled. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the recent rioting and disorder in Paris.... Religious organs here have advices from Rome which represent that the Pope, in response to the request of the great majority of the Bishops, has distributed among the members of the Council a schema, proposing a definition of the dogma of infallibility, with a notice that the suggestions of the Fathers on the same will be received until the 17th inst. Dispatches from other sources add to this intelligence that in consequence of the introduction of this schema, the French Government has made a demand on the Papal Court that the Special Envoy of France be permitted to assist at the Council; also, that Cardinal ANTONELLI has acknowledged the receipt of the demand, and promises to answer it in a few days. The ultramontane journal *Le Monde* states positively that the Pope has required the Ecumenical Council to fix upon a definition of personal infallibility within a week.

MADRID, March 8.—Admiral TOPETE continues a member of the Cabinet. The Cortes has authorized the prosecution of the Bishop of Santiago. Several Deputies to-day endeavored to bring the question of the monarchy before the Cortes, but at the request of PRIM and RIVERO its consideration was postponed. The Budget for the Antilles is now under discussion. The unusual ceremony and attention with which the Prince of ASTURIAS was received by the Pope, occasions much comment here.

VIENNA, March 8.—The Austrian Government has authorized the Baron VON LEDERER, its Minister at Washington, to represent Austria at the conference suggested by President GRANT, for the better protection of ocean telegraphic cables.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Election Yesterday—Onslow Stearns Re-elected Governor—The Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The pleasant weather and active canvass drew out a large vote at the State election to-day. Four candidates were in the field for Governor, viz.: ONSLOW STEARNS, Republican, and present incumbent; JOHN BEDEL, Democrat; SAMUEL FLINT, Labor Reform, and L. O. BARROWS, Temperance. For Railway Commissioner, CHAS. GAGE, MICHAEL T. DONAHOE, GEO. ROBERTS and H. D. PIERCE. Returns up to 9 o'clock are from 115 towns, which show a Republican loss of nearly 1,800. STEARNS is probably elected, but his majority will not exceed 500. The result is looked upon as doubtful. About half the State is heard from and over half the votes.

Later Returns—Stearns' Majority from 1,000 to 1,500.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The result of some of the principal towns in the State is as follows:

Amherst—Stearns 194, Bedel 99, Flint 2, Barrows 2. Last year, Stearns 185, Bedel 100.
Manchester—Stearns 1,601, Bedel 910. Last year, Stearns 1,706, Bedel 1,329.
Dover—Stearns 1,028, Bedel 374, Flint 286, Barrows 1. Last year, Stearns 924, Bedel 444.
Concord—Stearns 1,743, Bedel 455, Flint 330, Barrows 44. Last year, Stearns 1,504, Bedel 856.
Portsmouth—Stearns 1,162, Bedel 705, Flint 9, Barrows 2. Last year, Stearns 1,114, Bedel 880.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—10½ P. M.—Returns have been received from 147 towns—over two-thirds of the State—which give Stearns 26,884, Bedel 17,831, Flint 4,877, Barrows 381. Stearns' loss from last year is over 1,800; his majority last year was 3,781. Stearns is probably elected by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The Legislature is Republican with the majority reduced from last year.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—1 A. M.—The Republicans have probably elected six Senators, and there will probably be two vacancies. The Republicans have also elected three of the five Councilors.

The Latest Returns.

CONCORD, March 8—2 A. M.—One hundred and sixty-four towns give STEARNS 27,738, BEDELL 19,430, FLINT 5,114, BARROWS 309. The returns so far show a net loss to STEARNS of about 1,800 over last year. The returns at 1 o'clock show a still further loss to STEARNS. Without giving summary they indicate his reëlection by 1,300 or 1,500 majority. The returns embrace about seven-eighths of the State. The Democrats have elected probably four Senators, viz., the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth Districts. The Republicans have undoubtedly carried the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Districts. The Tenth and Eleventh are considered doubtful, with the preponderance in favor of the Republicans. The Republicans have carried four of the Councilor districts, and the Democrats one, the same as last year. The House will show little change, there being probably forty or fifty Republican majority in that branch.

Charter Elections in Various States—Republican Successes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—The charter election was held to-day. JOHN LUTES, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 450 majority. ROBINSON, Democrat, is elected Justice by about the same majority. The Republicans elected eight Aldermen and the Democrats six. The Common Council stands Republicans 16, Democrats 12. The Republicans elect eleven Supervisors, and the Democrats three. The Board of Supervisors stands twenty-one Republicans and twelve Democrats. The Democrats elect one School Commissioner, and the Republicans six, making the Board of Education largely Republican.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The municipal elections at Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Monticello, Ill., have resulted in favor of the Republicans.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 8.—At the charter election held here to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 70.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—At the Camden, N. J., election to-day, the Republicans elected the Mayor and every other officer except two Councilmen in the Middle Ward.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Adverse Report of the Massachusetts Executive on the Further Issue of Scrip.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—A Committee of the Executive Council having been appointed to examine the application of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway for a further issue of State scrip, have made a report, which the Governor transmitted to the Legislature to-day, accompanied by a personal communication from himself, in which he reviews the management of the trustees and directors, and says:

"Self-preservation, if not prudence, would seem to have been sufficient to have kept the managers from thus periling any enterprise as vital to them, personally, and so important to the State. But, instead of keeping the funds sacred, and devoting them to the purposes for which they were intended, they invested them in the stock of the corporation at a much higher price than that which was obtained when it was originally issued. The authority to do this, by the act of incorporation, is doubtful at least. As trustees of a great enterprise they certainly had no warrant for thus employing the money placed in their hands. The Governor further says: "The Directors now acknowledge that the corporation is burdened with a heavy floating debt; that they have no bonds on hand; that the stock is issued to the last dollar, and there is no money in the treasury. Under these circumstances I feel bound to continue to withhold my assent for any further issue of the bonds of the State until the whole matter has been passed upon by the Legislature."

The Committee report at length upon the financial history of the corporation, and indorse the Governor's stand as to not granting more State aid.

A German Theatre in Philadelphia Burned Last Night—The Loss Heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—About 8 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the large building back of the corner of Seventh and Coates streets, belonging to a German club. The building contained a theatre in which a German company has been performing for the past three months for the purpose of raising funds to erect a new theatre. Fortunately the audience had not begun to assemble for to-night's performance. The building was completely burned out. The loss is heavy, but is covered by insurance.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Revolt—The San Domingo Revolt Spreading—Jamaica News.

HAVANA, March 8.—A party of ninety insurgents, commanded by ARREDONDO, and consisting of part of the force of JESUS DEL SOL, left the Cienega de Zapata, and have arrived near Guines, forty miles from Havana. The troops from all points of the surrounding country are marching against them.....The Havana markets are unsettled on account of the fluctuations of gold in New-York.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 24, *via* HAVANA, March 8.—The revolution is extending, and becoming more general on the island. The aid asked for from abroad has been received. The revolutionists declare that the majority of the inhabitants of the island are opposed to its annexation to the United States.

JAMAICA.

Late advices have been received from the Island of Jamaica. Gov. GRANT would soon leave for England, where it was expected he would remain. A memorial of the citizens of Jamaica had been prepared and presented to the Governor, asking the British Government to subsidize a line of steamers to run between the Island of Jamaica and the Port of New-York.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolt—The Government of Monagas Endangered.

CARACAS, Feb. 25, *via* HAVANA, March 8.—The Venezuelan revolutionists are fast multiplying, and the Monagas Government is considered in a critical condition. Gov. MONAGAS, with one thousand soldiers, has gone to Coro to fight Gen. BLANCO. The disturbances now extend throughout the entire Republic.

CANADA.

Bridging or Tunneling the Detroit River—The Governor-General Going to Red River—Fire in Lindsay.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—In Parliament, to-day, a bill to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company was introduced. It is in the interest of the Great Western Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad Companies. The capital stock of the company is $3,000,000. The company is to be organized as soon as $1,000,000 are subscribed and ten per cent. thereof paid up. The company will have power to build either a bridge over the Detroit River or to construct a tunnel.....It is stated that Sir JOHN YOUNG, Governor-General, will proceed in person to Red River immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament.

LINDSAY, March 8.—The stores occupied by A. GILLIES, dry goods dealer, and BERTRAM BROTHERS, hardware dealers, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $50,000.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The latest letters received in this city from Winnipeg express the belief that nobody has been or will be executed by RIEL.

The Buffalo Board of Trade on Mr. Bennett—Action of the Trustees Repudiated.

BUFFALO, March 8.—The Board of Trade, this morning, by a vote of 21 to 18, repudiated the action of the trustees in the case of Hon. D. S. BENNETT, member of Congress from this district, by the following:

Resolved, That this Board of Trade disapprove of the one-sided action taken by the trustees yesterday in the case of Hon. D. S. BENNETT, and that we respectfully request the trustees to call another meeting to inquire into the alleged acts dishonorably committed by said D. S. BENNETT and TRUMAN G. AVERY, and, if found true, they be expelled from the Board of Trade.

The Prospect Park Commissioners.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Prospect Park was held yesterday evening, J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Esq., President, in the chair. The financial statement for February, 1870, was submitted, and was as follows:

Balance of cash in hand, Feb. 1		$120,416 27
Received for rents		320 66
Received for old material		306 92
Received for Park Pound		18 00
Total		$120,061 85
Paid salaries Controller's Office	$624 99	
Paid salaries Superintendents	1,349 95	
Paid pay-roll Engineer Corps	465 83	
Paid pay-roll Engineer Force	7,061 66	
Total	$9,432 46	
Cash balance March 1	$120,629 39	$130,061 85

CONSTRUCTION.

Expended on Prospect Park	$5,332 30
Expended on Washington Park	99 99
Expended on Parade Ground	31 70
Total	$5,465 49

MAINTENANCE.

Expended on Prospect Park	$3,654 14	
Expended on Washington Park	184 12	
Expended on Carroll Park	16 06	
Expended on City Park	67 20	
Expended on City Hall Park	45 45	3,966 97
Total		$9,432 46

RECAPITULATION.

Balance to credit of maintenance	$68,468 99
Balance to credit of Washington Park	73,708 68
Prospect Park, over drawn	4,045 05
Parade Ground over drawn	3,115 88

The Controller reported that at the request of the President he had insured the Lodge on the Parade Ground for $8,000, and that the premium, therefore, amounted to $66; also, that the office expenses for January and February, as per bills submitted, amounted to $262 30; also, that the lithographer's and photographer's bills for illustrations furnished for the last annual report amounted to $441. Ordered that the same be paid, the two latter amounts out of the general maintenance fund, to be reimbursed by the Prospect Park fund when in hand.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH objected most emphatically to the transfer of obligations. It was wrong in principle, and it was true that a stop should be put to spending funds which are not in hand.

Mr. FISKE warmly maintained the resolution, and proclaimed his readiness to subscribe half the money himself if the Mayor would put his name down for the other half.

The resolution was adopted, with the Mayor only dissenting.

A resolution was also submitted on the subject of opening Sackett, Douglass and President streets, and the opening of Degraw and Union streets, which was also passed, with the single dissent of the Mayor. A resolution regarding an inclosed wall for Washington Park was also passed, the Mayor dissenting.

The Mayor then submitted a resolution that all work upon Prospect Park be suspended till additional funds be placed by the Legislature in the hands of the Commissioners.

Mr. FISKE said that the Mayor had cultivated the talent of vetoing to such an extent that he fancied he could veto anything, and had evidently come to the meeting prepared to obstruct the order of business, and to break up the Commissioners.

The resolution was negatived, the Mayor being the only supporter.

The Wrecked Steamer Eagle—List of Officers and Passengers.

The following is a list of the passengers of the steamship *Eagle*, which we announced yesterday went ashore at Body Island, thirty-five miles north of Cape Hatteras:

Mrs. George Newton and infant, James Duchasse, Alexander Bass, Antonio Castillo, A. H. Taylor and wife, Solomon Allingham, Domingo Gomes, Richard Langley, Jose R. de Leon, D. Knowlton, James F. Fowler, Domingo Buttalli.

The officers in command of the *Eagle* are as follows:

Captain, M. R. Greene; First Officer, J. W. Ferrier; Second Officer, James Wheatley; Purser, W. D. Hemstead; Chief Engineer, Wm. Perry.

These, together with crew and firemen, makes the total of the steamship's company fifty-nine persons. Capt. GREENE has long been regarded as an experienced and able navigator, and, having the assistance of well-tried officers and sailors, there is expressed at the office of the Company much satisfaction, inasmuch as such a fact tends greatly to allay any premature alarm that might naturally be excited regarding the safety of passengers, crew and vessel.

Removal of the Peekskill Foundries.

The removal of the foundries from Peekskill will be a serious blow to property owners in that place. The demands of the Molders' Union of Peekskill have compelled the manufacturers of stoves, plows, &c., to withdraw to places where they can get their molding done at lower rates. About 1,000 moulders and workmen in foundries will be thrown out of employment, it is said, at Peekskill in consequence of this action.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Georgia Bill—Bingham's Amendment Adopted—Reform in Printing—Bill Regarding the Alaska Seal Fisheries Introduced—The President and the Gold Plot—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Georgia bill passed the House this afternoon with Judge BINGHAM'S amendment, which prohibits the bill from being construed so as to perpetuate the present Legislature beyond Dec. 31, 1870, or to prolong the term of any officer beyond the term for which he was originally elected. In other words, it is a virtual declaration that Congress has the power to interfere in any State, and correct irregularities in its form of government, which may be inconsistent with the provision of the Constitution which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. Messrs. BUTLER, DAVIS, and others sought to justify the present action of Congress on the ground that the State Government had never been anything but provisional; but the position assumed by Mr. BINGHAM in its actual effect reaches a great deal further, and makes it not impossible that Congress will interfere and correct usurpations and irregularities in other States as well. This is a severe defeat to Gov. BULLOCK and his friends, as the bill will pass the Senate in its present shape without much doubt; and in the election of a new Legislature the majority is likely to be Democratic. Its virtual effect is to render the election of FOSTER BLODGETT as United States Senator invalid. BINGHAM'S amendment passed by 114 yeas to 71 nays, the latter being all Republicans. The following Republicans voted in the affirmative:

Allison,	Hay,	Sargent,
Ambler,	Heaton,	Schenck,
Banks,	Hill,	Smith of Ohio,
Beaman,	Hooper,	Smith of Vt.,
Beatty,	Ingersoll,	Starkweather,
Bingham,	Jenckes,	Strong,
Blair,	Judd,	Taffe,
Booker,	Kellogg,	Tanner,
Burchard,	Ketcham,	Tyner,
Churchill,	Laflin,	Washburn of Wisconsin,
Cobam,	Logan,	Washburn of Massachusetts,
Cook,	Lynch,	Welker,
Cullom,	McCarthy,	Wheeler,
Dawes,	McCrary,	Wilkinson,
Dockery,	McKenzie,	Willard,
Farnsworth,	Moore of Ohio,	Williams,
Ferry,	Moore of Illinois,	Wilson of Ohio,
Finkelnburg,	Orth,	Winans,
Garfield,	Packard,	Witcher.
Hale,	Packer,	
Hawkins,	Pomeroy,	
Hawley,	Rogers.	

On the final passage of the bill three Republicans voted against it, viz.: Messrs. STEVENSON, Ohio; TANNER, New-York, and HAWKINS, Tennessee. Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BINGHAM did not vote.

REFORM IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Printing Committee, struck a heavy blow in the direction of reform in the public printing to-day, by reporting a bill in conformity with the suggestions of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, to change the mode of printing the mechanical part of the Patent Office Reports, the annual cost of which is now $224,000 per annum, or one-half of the total cost of all the printing done under the orders of the House. If the number of patents increases during the next ten years as rapidly as during the past ten years, the cost of this publication will reach $1,000,000. The plan now proposed is to issue at the end of each week copies of the drawings, specifications and claims involved in each patent granted, and send a copy of each to the library of each State capital, and also deposit a copy in the Clerk's office of each Judicial District of the United States. Copies will also be furnished to any individual applicant at cost. The expense of this method will be $50,000 per annum, or a saving of $174,000 per year, as compared with the present process. The bill will probably pass the House to-morrow.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries bill was to-day reported to the House with amendments, which are briefly as follows: The two islands of St. George and St. Paul are to be leased for a sum not more than fifty thousand dollars per annum, to such responsible parties as the Secretary of the Treasury may elect, who are to be allowed to kill one hundred thousand seals per annum on which a tax of $2 each is to be paid; and who are obliged to take measures for the comfort, maintenance and education of the native inhabitants. The lease is to run for twenty years. In reference to the skins now on the island held subject to the control of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to levy a tax of $1 on each skin. The fate of the bill in the House is by no means certain. The Secretary of the Treasury wishes to manage the business by Treasury agents, and if he should decide to press his measure, he will, of course, find strong supporters. The Committee have reported against him, for the reason that they are opposed to the pursuit of what appears to be a branch of business by the Government, which experience has shown has always resulted in loss to the Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOLD PLOT.

A few papers, some of them claiming to be Republican, too, in commenting on the manner in which the President is vindicated by the recent report on the gold investigation, attempt to show that CORBIN, GOULD and FISK had finally produced some impression upon his mind, which, it is claimed, is reflected in the letter of Sept. 12, 1869, addressed to Secretary BOUTWELL. For this inference or assertion, when the facts are properly placed, there is not the slightest warrant. What GOULD & Co. wanted, and what they preached at the President most industriously, was that no gold whatever should be sold pending the movement of the crops. Now, the journals referred to ignore, or affect to ignore, the very important fact that the Secretary was, in September last, prior to the conspiracy and at the time the letter of the 12th was written, making his regular sale of gold and purchases of bonds for the sinking fund. This was the policy which GOULD & Co. wanted changed, and that was the action which the President took special care to urge BOUTWELL "to continue to move on without change." The Secretary was then selling gold regularly, and that was what the conspirators didn't want. The President saw through their schemes so clearly that he stopped and wrote the letter which warned BOUTWELL against their desires. CORBIN and GOULD supposed that the letter supported their theory. On the contrary it avoided them entirely, and left the President so far from any committal in behalf of their theory, that when the crisis came he was even more anxious to crush the bubble than the Secretary himself. Here is what Secretary BOUTWELL testified to as to the construction he put upon the letter of Sept. 12.

Q. How did you consider the letter of the 12th of September, in which the President said: "I would move on." Did he mean to say that he would act in pursuance of his policy, that is, not to endeavor to check the price of gold? A. I understood it to mean that in the existing condition of things in New-York, as they appeared to him on the 12th, he would advise no change in our programme for the month of September.

Q.—That was the only letter you received from the President after that of the 6th of September? A.—I think so.

Q.—What policy do you understand to be referred to in the President's letter of Sept. 12, which he thinks ought to be carried out for September? A.—As I understand it, it was that he would allow the existing order to remain—which was, as I recollect it, to sell a million of gold on alternate weeks for the benefit of the sinking fund during the month of September.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

The bill allowing merchandise to be transported from ports of arrival to certain western and eastern ports of destination, was to-day, in Committee, further amended so as to include Louisville, Kentucky and Port Huron, on Lake Michigan. In view of the fact that to allow merchandise to be thus transported from any port of entry to the ports named in the bill, might open a wide door for fraud, a further amendment was made to the bill, specifying that the law should be operative only so far as the transmission of goods from certain ports named in the bill are concerned,—thus making it applicable not to all ports of entry, but to twelve or fourteen.

REDUCTION OF THE TAXES.

The Ways and Means Committee meet every day on the consideration of the Tax bill. In order to prevent annoyance and interference they have passed a resolution of profound secrecy in regard to their doings, but they give out the assurance that they are hard at work reducing the taxes.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The point of the Funding bill under debate in the Senate to-day, was that clause allowing the Secretary of the Treasury one per cent. to negotiate the bond. In the course of the discussion, Mr. SHERMAN alluded to the newspaper attacks on this percentage, and to the speeches of some of his colleagues on the same subject. Mr. SHERMAN read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that he did not think it could be done for less, showing how, in his opinion, it would not be put on the market, and the vast amount of labor necessary to fund the debt for a sum much less than that provided by the bill. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS made one of those tedious speeches which he has ready for all occasions. He touched on natural history, mythology, the McClellan campaign, and other pertinent topics, after which the Senate went into Executive Session. From the tendency of Senators to talk, there does not appear to be any probability that the bill will leave the Senate this week.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Banking and Currency Committee are a great deal perplexed in regard to the resolution of the House requiring them to report a bill for fifty millions increase of the currency. Here is the country going toward specie payments at the rate of one per cent. a day, a majority of the Committee opposed to any increase at all, and yet the imperative order of the House for fifty millions more. The Committee have agreed to make the currency greenbacks so as to have the bill as objectionable as possible in this shape, and, under existing circumstances, the proposition is never likely to get beyond the House.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Interior has prepared and submitted to the President a strong paper on the present condition of our Indian affairs. It reviews the situation on our Western border, the causes of dissatisfaction and restlessness among the Indian tribes, the Piegan massacre and the conduct of the military therein, the border settlers and their trespasses and injustice towards the Indians, and the remedies the Secretary thinks essential to correct these abuses. The document is lengthy, moderate and able, and when presented by the President to Congress will attract attention.

"PERSONAL PRIVILEGE."

The old point of personal Senatorial control of certain offices, and the sort of compact which exists among Senators, by which, on what is called a question of personal privilege, an individual member has virtually the right to reject a nominee against the judgment of the majority of the body, came up in the Senate Executive Session to-day, and was again affirmed. It arose in this way: The President, some time ago, nominated Gen. HOPKINS to be Post-master of Nashville, Tenn. Senator FOWLER objected to his confirmation, and has been for some time urging his rejection, putting it on this question of "personal privilege." The Senate, to-day, rejected HOPKINS to please Mr. FOWLER, and to preserve the *entente cordiale* among Senators.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

JAMES B. COOPER, of Louisiana, Pension Agent at New-Orleans; EDWARD BLOODGOOD, to be Captain of Infantry; Passed Assistant Surgeon GEORGE H. COOKE, to be Surgeon in the Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue were made to-day: William A. Williams, Eighth New-York; Samuel W. Hudson, William G. Richards, William J. Nicholson, George Chase, Alex. J. Robertson, Fifteenth New-York; Elern T. Calkins and Richard Oakley, Eleventh New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the nominations of RICHARD H. WHITING to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois, and JOHN M. SULLIVAN to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and rejected the nomination of ENOS HOPKINS to be Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn.

THE INDIANS.

Official Report of the Recent Massacre by the Troops—Men, Women and Children in a Diseased Camp Slaughtered—Prospects of an Indian War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It appears, from official documents sent to the House of Representatives to-day, that on the 1st of October last Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN wrote to Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND as follows:

"We have had so few troops in Montana on account of expirations of enlistments as to be unable to do much against these Indian marauders, but the regiments are now filling up, and I think it would be the best plan to let me find out exactly where the Indians are going to spend the Winter, and about the time of a good heavy snow I will send out a party and strike them. About the 15th of January they will be very helpless, and if where they live is not too far from Fort Shaw or Fort Ellis we might be able to give them a good, hard blow, which will make peace a desirable object instead of simply keeping the troops on the defensive. While not stopping the marauders we must occasionally strike them where it hurts, and if the General in Chief thinks well of this I will try and steal a small force on these tribes from Fort Shaw or Fort Ellis during the Winter. They number about 1,500, men, women and children, all told."

Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND replied:

"Referring to your communication of the 21st inst., relative to depredations by the Piegan Indians in Montana, I have to inform you that your proposed action, as stated therein, for the punishment of these marauders has been approved by the General of the Army."

THE MASSACRE AND ITS EFFECT.

The result of the expedition against the Indians is thus officially stated in a communication to Gen. SULLY dated Helena, Montana, Feb. 6:

"Of the 173 killed, thirty-three were men; of these fifteen only were such as are called by them young or fighting men; these were between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven; the remaining eighteen were between the ages of thirty-seven and seventy, eight of the latter between sixty and seventy. Ninety were women; the remaining fifty were children, none of them aged twelve years, and many of them in their mothers' arms. Out of 219 Indians belonging to Red Horn's camp only forty-six survived. Among them are nine young men who escaped during the attack, and five were away hunting. The lives of eighteen women and nineteen children, none of them more than three years of age, and the majority of them much younger, some of whom were wounded, were spared by the soldiers. Red Horn himself was killed. At the time of the attack this camp were suffering severely from small-pox, having had it among them for two months, the average rate of deaths among them having been six daily. The remnant of the Piegan Indians, with the exception of one band, upon hearing of the annihilation of Red Horn's band, and fearing they might be called upon to share a similar fate, broke up their camp and fled. It is impossible as yet to arrive at a just conclusion as to the real feeling. The punishment they have received at the hands of the soldiers has certainly spread terror among them. Still it is hardly to be expected they will be satisfied without the revenge that an Indian naturally craves."

ANOTHER MURDER.

Gen. SULLY, in a letter dated Aug. 3, says:

"I intend to do all I can to arrest some of the citizens of Montana, who about ten days ago, committed the cowardly murder of a harmless old man and a boy about fourteen years old, at Fort Benton. They were Piegans, a part of the Blackfeet nation. These Indians were shot in broad daylight in the streets of the town. I think I can arrest the murderers, but doubt very much if I can convict them in any court. Nothing can be done to insure peace here until there is a military force strong enough to clear out the roughs and whisky sellers in this country. But I will do all I can, with the limited means in my power, to prevent a war or any serious difficulties between the whites and Indians."

FULFILLMENT OF OUR TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day a letter inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the obligations of Congress to make the necessary appropriations to carry out the Indian treaties made by what is known as the Peace Commissioners of 1867. The President says:

"The history of these treaties and the consequences of non-compliance with them by the Government, are so clearly set forth in this statement, that I deem it better to communicate it in full than to ask the necessary appropriation in a shorter statement of the reasons for it. I earnestly desire that, if an Indian war becomes inevitable, the Government of the United States at least should not be responsible for it. Pains will be taken and force used, if necessary, to prevent the departure of the expeditions referred to by the Secretary of the Interior."

DANGER OF AN INDIAN WAR.

In his communication, which is quite long, the Secretary of the Interior informs the President that he has sent to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body, the documents in relation to the Piegans, and says the condition of things along the whole border is such that he regards it as fit time to call the attention of the President to the imminent danger of general hostilities with the Indians, and to suggest that the lively interest in the subject manifested by Congress warrants the laying before them of a more comprehensive view of the subject than could be done in response to the single inquiry which had just been answered. From the extreme northern border to Mexico complaints of what they called a lack of faith come from all the tribes.

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

He says the great cause of all our difficulty with the wild tribes is the fact that the civilized settlements are constantly narrowing the boundaries of their hunting grounds, and crowding them out of the regions which they have by immemorial tradition regarded as their own; whilst no thoroughly consistent good faith is kept in redeeming the promises which we make to them as the condition of their acquiescence in the new order of things. He quotes the statute to show the authority given the Peace Commissioners, and says, concerning the treaties made by them:

"The treaties made by them were duly ratified, and as I confess myself unable to see how a more complete obligation on the part of the Government of the United States could be created by law, I think the Indians may well be pardoned if they regard the failure to carry out the provisions of these treaties as a breach of faith on our part. But if any great reasons of public policy shall be held to prevent the recognition of the national obligation, it is at least essential that the exact meaning of the Government should be defined, and these simple-minded tribes made to understand precisely what they may expect, and be relieved of every doubt as to the purpose and policy of the Government."

DEFINITION OF POLICY NEEDED.

The Secretary recommends that the attention of Congress should be called to the necessity of an immediate and explicit definition of the purpose of the Government on the subject of Indian treaties, and to such action as in their wisdom may be likely to avert the evils which now seem imminent. He concludes as follows:

"If I were to waive all inquiry as to the moral obligations of a Christian nation under such circumstances, I think it would be demonstrably clear that, as a mere question of pecuniary economy, it will be cheaper to feed every adult Indian now living, even to sleepy surfeiting, during his natural life, while their children are educated to self-support by agriculture, than it would be to carry on a general Indian war for a single year. The shocking barbarities and mutilations of the dead and of prisoners which are often referred to are the usual accompaniments of Indian warfare. By preserving peace we may hope to avoid them, and cannot believe that it is beyond the wisdom and the resources of a great nation like our own to give a peace policy a thorough trial."

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE SUIT.

Case for the Petitioner and Final Reply.

On Feb. 24 the Mordaunt divorce case entered upon its final stage. The disclosures made by the witnesses having terminated, it might have been supposed that the public excitement created by them would have diminished, but the eagerness to hear the speeches of counsel was so great as to attract a crowd fully equal to that of any former day.

CASE FOR THE PETITIONER.

Sergeant BALLANTINE proceeded to address the jury for the petitioner. He complained of the absence of Lady LOUISA MONCREIFFE, mother of the respondent, and of other important witnesses, and impeached the evidence gotten from less prominent persons. Continuing, he remarked that before going farther, he might observe that the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES was mentioned in the first confession, but not in the second, and he should by-and-by point out the difference between his Royal Highness's position and that of the other persons whose names had been implicated. This was naturally the way he should proceed with the review of circumstances. On the 13th of March the mind of Sir C. MORDAUNT became more oppressed and darkened by the dawning conviction of his wife's guilt, and he questioned his wife as to the persons whose names she mentioned and their guilt or innocence. Could he any longer doubt, after the result of those inquiries? He did what any other man placed in his circumstances would naturally have done; he went to the quarters where evidence could be obtained to satisfy his mind, and he succeeded in procuring evidence of such crushing weight as could leave no particle of doubt. The other side were deliberately preventing them from knowing the full history of the case, and shutting out the very evidence that was most important, appeared from the circumstances that they were left in ignorance of the child's behavior to the mother after those deplorable and miserable confessions. Lady LOUISA on her second visit, was with her daughter for hours day after day, talking with her and conversing upon all the circumstances. His cross-examination of Sir T. MONCREIFFE pointed to this. He asked that gentleman if he had learned from Lady LOUISA the statement her daughter had made to her, and the learned Judge also asked him if Lady LOUISA ever repeated to him these statements. While Sir THOMAS knew absolutely nothing, he knew perfectly well the statements that had been made. What were those statements? Would his learned friend tell them that they ought not to know them, or that they ought not to have heard them from Lady MONCREIFFE herself? They might have confirmed what they had heard from Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT himself or flatly contradicted it; but they ought to have heard from Lady MONCREIFFE those statements, in order that they might be able to judge whether they were the ramblings of insanity or the work of conscience getting rid of crime. His learned friend was obliged to rely upon argument and exclude witnesses, in order to impose upon Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT the fearful burden he would have to bear if his wife's insanity were proved, and he was determined to exclude the only source by which the truth could be placed beyond doubt. Up to the 20th of March not a hint of insanity was given; from that time it was set up. Supposing respectable and credible witnesses were called to contradict the evidence of the nurse HANCOCK, they would have to decide in their own minds which was most probably speaking the truth, but there was none. The child born was admitted, in the interview between the mother and daughter, to be the child of Lord COLE and not the child of her husband; if it were proclaimed trumpet-tongued from one end of London to the other, it could not be affirmed or proclaimed more clearly and distinctly than it was in this intercourse. What was to become of this wretched foundling? The mother and daughter proceeded to discuss this question, and how much the nurse was to be paid for taking care of it, yet they were to be told that this was a delusion, and that the respondent was a maniac. But down came Sir THOMAS, a practical man, and told them that Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT must keep the child, as born in wedlock, and after he left the insanity was set up. But where was Lady MONCREIFFE, from whom they might have learned the truth? Where was Mrs. FORBES, with whom Lady LOUISA held several conversations on the subject? If there were one hundred other witnesses, his learned friend could not weaken his case more than he had done by not calling the respondent's mother. From the 20th of March to the 30th of April no action was taken. A woman hardly ever despaired of winning back the mind and heart of a man over whom she had exercised complete control through the hold she had gained on his affections. During this time, when the other side said Lady MORDAUNT was in the most deplorable state of lunacy, the only step taken by her friends was the visits of Sir JAMES SIMPSON, and the respondent was left under the care of a doctor who laughed at the very idea of her insanity, and who certainly would not treat her for that. After the 30th of April three doctors went down. They signed a certificate that she was suffering from puerperal mania, attended with delusions. The effect of such a certificate was, of course, to make out that the statements made by Lady MORDAUNT after her confinement were untrue, and that they were the delusions of the malady. He could not refrain from observing that the signing such a certificate was the most strange and singular proceeding on their part, with the very imperfect knowledge they had of the case. All they knew about the statements she had made was from Sir THOMAS MONCREIFFE, who himself told them that his knowledge was partly derived from Lady MONCREIFFE. One of the delusions chiefly relied upon by Dr. PRIESTLEY was the fact of Lady MORDAUNT thinking herself to be still mistress in her own house, and that her husband had only gone away for a short time, and would speedily return to her society. The speaker then reviewed the evidence of physicians and nurses. He said afterward that he did not speak to the jury as men intimately acquainted with the phases and symptoms of insanity; but, as men of ordinary education, they knew something about it, and he asked them to say whether this could be assumed as probable or credible, after their minds had dwelt upon a hundred circumstances—the fact of the child being born diseased, and the letters, of which they had heard at painful length and minuteness. There was the letter, too, written by the respondent to her nurse, praying her to say nothing of the nonsense she had spoken. He now came to a most painful and disagreeable feature of the case, upon which he was most reluctant to dwell. That there was present in Lady MORDAUNT'S mind a conviction that she had contracted a disease was evident. If the testimony of the nurse as to the child being born with all the symptoms of that disease was true, it completely negatived all idea of insanity. She loathed the child, the innocent evidence of her disgrace and the dishonor she had inflicted upon her husband. He would make no attempt to discredit the evidence of the co-respondent, who had sworn that he had no disease of the kind for a long time previous. He had no desire to dwell upon it, and would at once say that he could not believe it was in human nature for a man to intrigue with a woman under such circumstances. He proceeded to another part of the case on which he would touch very shortly. His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES had appeared in Court on the previous day and denied, in the only way in which a subject of the realm could do, the existence of any improper familiarity or intercourse with Lady MORDAUNT. He (Mr. Sergt. BALLANTINE) had not opened in any way which necessarily supposed anything of the sort; all he suggested was that there had been greater intimacy than the husband thought desirable; but after hearing his Royal Highness he was bound to believe him. If he believed in the existance of guilt in the highest of the land, he trusted he had moral courage enough to declare and enforce his conviction; but as the matter stood, all he would say upon it was that if the jury thought the letters which had been read forced upon them any conclusion beyond what he suggested, it was their conclusion, and not his. Dr. DEANE called Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE, against whom the evidence was comparatively slight, but he did not call Lord CLARE or Capt. FARQUHAR, against whom the evidence, if they believed it, was conclusive. His learned friend called two who were prepared to deny the adultery, but not the two who were not. With regard to JOHNSTONE, he did not seem to show the same feeling in regard to the offense with regard to a matter of what would be considered gentlemanly conduct. It was very well for him to come here and say "no criminality." But what business had he at the Alexandra Hotel, dining with this young lady, and staying with her from 8 o'clock until 12 o'clock? What business had he there? With regard to FARQUHAR, when his attention was originally called to the matter he did not like the story of the lady's maid taking the letter from under the pincushion; and perhaps this was the reason why Capt. FARQUHAR was not made a co-respondent. But now that it was found that FARQUHAR had slept at the same hotel and was not called, what could they think? Then Lord COLE was not called, the very man to whom she imputed the paternity of the child. Where was he? When the plain English of the affair was discovered how foul it all was! Let them remember Lady MORDAUNT'S memorandum. It was broadly affirmed throughout that Lord COLE was the father of the child, and yet he was not called, nor was Capt. FARQUHAR. And what did they ask, that Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT should give this child his name and rear it to inherit his property. On the 18th of October an interview took place between Mr. HERBERT MURRAY and Lady MORDAUNT. Was she at that time insane? For his purpose it was comparatively immaterial: for all he would ask them to find was that she was sane up to the beginning of May. If they believed she was insane at the date at which she saw Mr. MURRAY, why was not her uncle, Mr. FIENNES, called, whom Mr. MURRAY told her to consult so late as October? They said she was unable to put in an answer to this case, yet why was not Mr. FIENNES called, with whom she went to advise? In conclusion, it was sought to fix this illegitimate child upon Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, and he hoped that in coming to a conclusion they would be guided by their own honest hearts and minds, and by a sound judgment.

THE REPLY.

Dr. DEANE rose to reply on the whole case. There was a very simple answer to what his learned friend said about Lady LOUISA and others not being called. He (Dr. DEANE) and those who acted with him, thought they had best confine their attention to what had occurred since the 30th of April, and the reason why he made an excuse for not calling Mrs. FORBES was because she was present when Lady MORDAUNT was served with a citation. It would have been quite out of the question to have called anybody who had been present during Lady MORDAUNT'S illness. From the 28th of February down to the time when he addressed them he was, thanks to the other side, in a position to unfold a chain of evidence that would be irrefutable in favor of the case of his client. He would call their attention to what seemed to him to be the foundation of the whole of this. Some time in November took place that strange conversation between Lady MORDAUNT and her husband in which the latter made a certain statement in regard to Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE. Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT told them that within two or three days from that conversation his wife came to London. His learned friend Sergt. BALLANTINE, said the next day. But the evidence showed that a longer period passed; that she came up to town with some friends and stayed at the Alexandra Hotel. And what does she do according to the account given? Why, rush into the arms of the very man who had thus been described to her? The impression remained on her mind, and the first question she asked was as to whether the child was ill. The evidence of HANCOCK was that Lady MORDAUNT spoke in regard to the child in a most specific manner. Did the nurse attempt to dissipate the idea? She did not. With regard to the confessions, they resolved themselves into three instances—one was that Lord COLE was the father of the child and she was the cause of its blindness; another that she had done wrong with Lord COLE, Sir F. JOHNSTONE, the Prince of WALES, and others in open day. The other he would refer to by-and-by. The fact was, an impression might be produced on the mind of a woman during her pregnancy, and then "the organ diseased gave a type to the insanity," to use the words of Sir JAMES SIMPSON; and hence the peculiar motive of her self-accusation when taken in connection with the conversation between Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT and his wife in regard to Sir F. JOHNSTONE. On the Saturday following her confinement she was, according to HANCOCK, manifesting one of the symptoms of puerperal insanity. Lady LOUISA, who, according to Sergt. BALLANTINE, should have remained about her if she was insane, went away at her own request—thus runs the testimony of the nurse—this dislike being itself an evidence of puerperal mania—what were the symptoms of this mania? Self-accusation, taciturnity, dislike to those persons to whom she ought to be most attached. They would remember Sir THOMAS MONCREIFFE'S evidence as bearing on this point. As to Mrs. CADOGAN'S evidence, they would call to mind how she said to Mrs. CADOGAN, "I have had a strange dream." The nurse then said, "Lady MORDAUNT, Mrs. CADOGAN knows everything. From beginning to end she was trying to put away the child, and HANCOCK had to take away laudanum from her. "Take away," said Sergt. BALLANTINE, "the innocent evidence of my guilt." But that would have been the very way to show the guilt more clearly. Now, was the nurse's evidence consistent with the letters of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT'S evidence? and were these letters consistent with Mr. ORFORD'S evidence? The doctors differed. Mr. ORFORD said neither hysteria nor catalepsy, nor a concatenation of the two, as, according to those letters, Dr. JONES did. The argument presented to them was this: Lady MORDAUNT made certain admissions; these admissions are found to be true in point of fact; therefore, when Lady MORDAUNT made these statements she was perfectly sane. What could they say, to begin with, of the accusation against the Prince of WALES? The words used in his case were just as strong as against anybody else in the suit, and he could not see what difference his friend made. Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT said he cautioned his wife against being acquainted with the Prince of WALES, and his friend said that when she said, "I did wrong with the Prince of WALES," she only meant that she had kept up a correspondence with him after being forbidden by her husband to know him. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that after Lady MORDAUNT was cautioned by her husband not to know the Prince, she ever set eyes on him, except in the presence of her husband. Let them sever, if they could, the statement made in regard to the Prince of WALES, and that made in regard to the others. And if one statement was a delusion, how dare any body say that the other statements were not delusions?

The learned counsel had not concluded when the mail closed.

CURRENT NOTES.

With a due regard to the requirements of Lent a Portsmouth, N.H., fisherman caught on the 4th inst. a codfish weighing 126 pounds.

A physician and an undertaker reside in the same house in Boston, and it occasioned an awkward mistake a day or two ago.

Mr. P. B. Cogswell, of the Concord (N.H.) *Monitor*, yesterday declined the nomination on the Citizens' ticket for Mayor of that city.

Mr. Dawes has promised to speak in Connecticut before the election, if his duties at Washington will permit.

Hon. Richard Bicknell, a member of the Assembly in 1867, died in West Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, on the 26th ult.

Mr. James S. Gary, a highly respected merchant of Baltimore, and one of the largest cotton manufacturers in Maryland, died on Monday.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has appointed a Board of Trustees to establish a Female College in Little Rock.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* speculates upon what the Democratic Party might do if it were united, incorruptible, sincere and well-led.

The will of Wm. S. Baird, recently admitted to probate in Philadelphia, bequeaths $12,000 to various religious and benevolent organizations in Pennsylvania.

There was another death from *trichina spiralis*, making the fourth, in Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday. The sickness was caused by eating raw pork.

Four statues are to be placed upon the new City Hall of Detroit, representing Justice, Industry, the Arts and Commerce. The first, twelve feet high and cut from sand-stone, has been completed.

The annual commencement exercises of the Medical Department of Harvard College take place to-day. They include an address to the graduates by Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody.

The Winsted (Conn.) *Herald* is enraptured with the ice, "from a foot to eighteen inches thick, clear and hard as crystal, and free to all comers," now being taken from a lake in its immediate neighborhood.

Schools were kept in 5,050 districts in Michigan last year, and were attended by about 270,000 children. The average length of the schools was 6 3-10 months. They employed 2,354 male teachers, at an average salary of $47 71 per month, and 7,893 females, averaging $24 58 per month. The total expense was $2,388,112.

At a meeting under the auspices of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, Mr. John Campbell, the principal speaker, insisted that the Democracy to succeed must accept the situation, recognize the importance of the colored vote, and nominate Hon. Salmon P. Chase for President in 1872.

A writer, who is more newspaper correspondent than clergyman, but who has nearly swung around the circle of the denominations as the latter, says in a recent letter that the people in this region are so fitful and fickle, and there is so little permanency in settlements, that the wonder is that any man who can shovel coal or drive an express wagon is willing to run the risks of a pastorate.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Binghamton on Saturday evening to urge the establishment of a soldiers' home in this State. Speeches were made by Judge Balcom, Gen. J. C. Robinson, Dr. Burr, Rev. W. H. Olin, Mayor Maffitt and others, and the resolutions adopted by the recent meeting at the Cooper Institute, in this City, were unanimously indorsed as expressing clearly the views of those present.

Judge Carpenter decided at Charleston, S.C., on the 4th inst., that a note drawn payable six months after the declaration of peace between the United States and Confederate States of America could not be collected, as no peace had been declared "between those Governments." Exceptions were taken, on the ground that the close of hostilities was a virtual declaration of peace.

A Connecticut reporter, who recently attended a wedding, apparently for the first time, writes that when he looked upon the bride "in her sweet grace and with her gentle ways, he felt like going into the shadowed gardens of imagination and gathering there the rarest roses of language—roses half asleep in their buds and half awake as they swelled to bloom from slumber—and adorning her wedding wreath, already full with the blessings and repeated blessings and bridal offerings of loving friends."

General Sheridan has written to Washington that the dispatch of Vincent Collyer in reference to the expedition against the Piegans was unjust to Colonel Baker, and that, so far as the wild Indians are concerned, the problem which the good people of the country must decide is, who shall be killed, whites or Indians? General Sheridan asserts that since 1862 at least 800 men, women and children have been murdered in the most fiendish manner within the limits of his present command, and he gives details of outrages committed upon women which are too terrible for publication.

The Prescott (Arizona) *Miner* gives a partial list of the persons murdered by Indians in that Territory since March 4, 1864. The list contains the names, so far as they could be ascertained, of 182 victims, and the *Miner* expresses the opinion that if it could obtain the names of all the persons killed in the Territory since its settlement, at least 200 more would be added to it; while over 200 have been wounded, more or less seriously, since the beginning of 1864. The *Miner* does not care to inquire into the robberies committed by the Indians, and consoles itself with the thought that "hundreds of the murderous races of savages that infest the Territory have been sent to their long home, and will trouble the white men no more."

Military Court-Martial Yesterday.

Pursuant to the following General Order, a Board of Officers of the United States Army convened at Head-quarters Department of the East, in this City, yesterday, at 11 A.M.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 14, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 34.—A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at the Army Building, New-York City, on Monday, the 21st of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant B. F. Eyer, Second United States Artillery, and such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from these Head-quarters.

Detail for the Court—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes, Colonel First U.S. Artillery; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry D. Wallen, Lieutenant-Colonel U.S. Army, unattached; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Closson, Captain First U.S. Artillery; Brevet Maj. W. M. Maynadier, Captain First U.S. Artillery; Brevet Col. Guy V. Henry, Captain First U.S. Artillery; Capt. E. N. Wilcox, U.S. Army, unattached; Brevet Capt. D. D. Wheeler, First Lieutenant First U.S. Artillery; Brevet Capt. John H. Coster, First Lieutenant U.S. Army, unattached; First Lieut. Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Asa Bird Gardner, First United States Artillery, is appointed Judge-Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. Should any of the officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the Court will nevertheless proceed to and continue the business before it; provided the number present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. McDOWELL.
ROBERT C. PERRY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Since the above was issued the name of Lieut. Robinson, of the First United States Artillery, has been handed in by the Judge Advocate to be also tried by the Court.

DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS.

Upward of two hundred recruits will leave this City next week for Fort Leavenworth. The average transfer to the towns on the borders of the Plains is a little over two hundred men weekly.

The New Grand Jury.

The following gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors yesterday, to serve during the March term of the Court of General Sessions: Henry S. Terbell, No. 37 Walker-street, Foreman; Nathan Asiel, No. [illegible] East Broadway; William Banks, No. 42 Chambers-street; Hiram J. Collins, No. 25 Bank-street; Sidney F. B. Coddington, No. 81 Beaver-street; William Clarkson, No. 84 Wall-street; Charles Ferrers, No. 20 Beaver-street; John U. Fischer, No. 436 West Twenty-eighth-street; Theodore Goetze, No. 110 Second-street; Mathias Goetzel, No. 444 West Fourteenth-street; Peter Lodewick, No. 40 Crosby-street; Abraham Lent, No. 788 Broadway; De Grass Livingston, New-York Hotel; William B. Northrup, No. 8 East Fortieth-street; Robert Stevens, No. 40 South-street; William Wood, No. 88 Bowery; Morris Cohn, No. 286 West Twenty-third-street; Dingeldein, No. 382 Third-avenue; David H. Jones, No. 27 Beaver-street; Bryan McIntire, No. 874 Broadway; Emory Rider, No. 16 Beekman-street; Wm. Stout, No. 180 Henry-street; W. M. Thurman, No. 438 Canal-street.

FULLERTON'S TRIAL.

United States Commissioner Osborn Examined for the Prosecution—How He was Induced to Issue the Warrant for Smith's Arrest.

The trial of ex-Judge Wm. Fullerton for conspiracy to defraud the Government was resumed at the sitting of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, before Judges Blatchford and Woodruff. As on the previous day, the Court room was crowded by a large number of professional gentlemen and as many of the general public as were enabled to obtain accommodation within the limits of the Court room; and a good deal of interest was evinced in the case.

At the opening of the proceedings Judge Woodruff stated that he and Judge Blatchford had resolved that the examination of witnesses under discussion of interlocutory questions should be left to one gentleman on each side; otherwise the case would extend over an unreasonable period.

United States Commissioner John A. Osborn was the first witness called. In reply to Mr. Pierrepont he said: I hold the office of United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New-York, and have been in that position since the 15th June, 1861; I know Major Belknap; I took an affidavit in my office made by him. Counsel here handed in, as evidence, a certified copy of Major Belknap's appointment as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, bearing date 10th June, 1866.

Mr. Seward objected on the ground of its being immaterial and irrelevant, and not tending to support any of the counts of the indictment. He contended that there was no statute on record empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Special Agent of the Treasury Department with the authority commanded by Major Belknap. On the contrary, it was distinctly stated that his authority was confined within the scope of the duties appertaining to his own immediate office.

Judge Pierrepont maintained the legality of the evidence, and quoted the ninth section of the fourteenth statute, page 101, passed in July, 1866, amending the act of June 30, 1864, which provided "a penalty for demanding or receiving compensation other than such sanctioned by law."

Mr. Stoughton—Under which count is this evidence applicable?

Mr. Pierrepont—To the several counts in the indictment with the exception of the third.

Mr. Stoughton—If this Commission clothed him with the power to do those things, as a matter of course this entire indictment is disposed of, because it is essential that Belknap should have official capacity to do these things, and unless he was invested with that power no one could conspire with him.

Mr. Seward, at considerable length, entered into a defense of his objection, on the ground that it specified the office to which the appointment had been made, and that the law, not fancy, judgment or intention, prescribed the duties of this office, without being subject to judicial explanation. The law authorized the Secretary of the Treasury Department to appoint special agents, but when appointed, it prescribed their duties, and with such precision that it was impossible for the Court to say that some other duties were contemplated than those provided for by the law. He quoted section eleven of the United States Statute-book, Aug. 6, 1846, and other authorities, and contended that no amount of construction could expand this Commissioner so as to empower him to entertain this complaint against Mr. Smith.

The court held that under section four of the act of June, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury was expressly authorized to appoint ten or more special agents, "to aid in the prevention, detection of and punishment of frauds on the internal revenue, and make enforcement of the provisions thereof;" and, therefore, the evidence handed in was admissible.

Judge Pierrepont also handed in Major Belknap's oath of office, sworn before Commissioner Osborn.

Mr. Seward objected on the ground that Mr. Osborn had no power to administer such an oath, which was vested only in a Judge of this Court, therefore Major Belknap was not an agent of the Treasury Department, and was not entitled to discharge the duties appertaining to that office. The fourth section of the act of June, 1869, determined that "all officers appointed to authority under the United States shall, before they can enter their respective offices, take the oath of office, which shall be administered by a person or persons authorized by law to administer to such officers their respective oaths of office." Unless Mr. Osborn was authorized by law to administer the oath of office, the oath taken before him was not an oath of office. Counsel read a number of authorities to prove Mr. Osborn had not the power to administer this oath of office to Belknap, and asked the Court to decide with him that the oath thus administered was not legal, consequently the acts of Major Belknap in relation to the enforcement and punishment of persons for a violation of the Revenue laws was not sanctioned by law.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that Belknap was not a properly appointed officer under the provisions of the act, which declared that the acceptance of the oath was all that was required of him to enable him to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office. It did not appoint any authority before whom the oath was to be taken, and would be an absurdity to suppose that while Major Belknap was responsible for any dereliction of duty, and was in receipt of the salaries and emoluments of the office, he was not a regularly appointed officer, and did not in reality hold the position of Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

The Court concluded to receive the evidence for the present, but did not intend to foreclose the consideration of the question during the progress of the trial. It was the opinion of the Court that a regularly appointed person should be recognized for the administration of such oaths, and though Commissioner Osborn was not empowered with that authority, yet when a person received the oath at his hands and entered upon the duties of his office, he was amenable to a charge of perjury in the event of his violating the provisions of the law he had sworn to protect.

The papers were then handed in. Commissioner Osborn's examination continued: In addition to my position as Commissioner I also held the position of Deputy Clerk of the United States Court; I have had a great deal of business to dispose of in each department; when an application was made for arrest I followed the practice established in this district, which was that the majority of the complainants were sent to the District Attorney's office, where the affidavit and warrant were prepared; it was then returned to me, and executed by the Marshal; an examination followed, and the prisoner was generally sent before the Grand Jury; the bail bonds, when the party was bailed, were invariably filed in the records of the Court. (Counsel here read the affidavit of one of the defendants, Jacob Dupuy, dated 11th June, 1866, and sworn to on that day. It set forth that deponent had come into possession of facts which showed that he had been in receipt of a weekly salary of $500 for connivance at a violation of the Revenue law, and he himself had been offered $50 a week for a similar purpose); that affidavit was signed when brought to me, and I caused the names to be erased, and had it signed in my presence; it was brought to me on the 11th of June, the same day that I administered the oath of office to Mr. Belknap; I did not prepare the warrant until the morning of the 13th; some days previously, about the 7th or 8th of June, I was sent for to go to Mr. Fullerton's office, No. 11 Pine-street, and was introduced to Mr. Belknap as Special Agent of the Treasury Department; Mr. Fullerton said he had been employed by Mr. Belknap, and he wished to consult me in reference to my powers as Commissioner; he asked whether I could issue warrants without the knowledge of the District Attorney; I replied I always claimed the right to do so, but as a matter of courtesy and convenience generally informed him of the fact; he then asked me if any body could serve my warrants besides the United States Marshal; I said the Marshal was the officer to execute the Commissioner's warrants, unless it was made known to me by the complainant that he was implicated or interested in doing so, and then I could deputize a party to execute it. The question then came up as to my authority to issue warrants upon affidavits sworn to by the internal revenue officer, and I replied I should refuse to issue a warrant sworn to before any body but a Judge of the United States Court, or United States Commissioner; he then informed me that it was well known in Washington that there were many violations of the Revenue law in the City of New-York, and the officers of the Government were delinquent in the discharge of their duties; that the then District Attorney was very lukewarm in the discharge of his duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury had no confidence in him, and that he had specially authorized Mr. Belknap to institute proceedings against them and he was appointed his counsel; I said I would issue the warrants he demanded, and he then desired me to keep it secret, as many of the officers and distillers would leave the City if it became known; he asked me if I had any objection to go to his office to sign the warrants, and I consented; Belknap asked me if I could deputize somebody to execute the warrant as Murray was as bad as the rest, but I stated I would not allow it to be served by any body except the Marshal; I agreed not to inform the District Attorney of the transaction, being satisfied that all was right; I think I went to his office once or twice afterward; a few days after this interview I was sent for to go to Mr. Belknap's office, No. 71 Broadway, where I saw Mr. Belknap and a few other persons I did not recognize; I signed an affidavit there; the affidavit of Dupuy I retained from the 11th to the 13th; on the morning of the 13th Mr. Fullerton came to my office and ascertained that I had the warrant completed; he took it away with him, promising to return it; I said it should be given into the hands of the Marshal, and he said, "All right;" the next thing I ascertained about the matter was from Mr. Dyke, counselor at law, who came to me and said that Mr. Thomas A. Smith, a client of his, had been arrested, and he wished to see the warrant; I handed him the affidavit, and he read it; we then decided that Mr. Smith was to be admitted to bail, and fixed the sum at $5,000; while we were speaking, Mr. Fullerton came in and spoke to Mr. Dyke; I don't remember whether he said he represented any one, but they left after about twenty minutes; it was about six o'clock when I went home that evening, and half an hour subsequently Mr. Fullerton visited me and said he desired Mr. Smith should be admitted to bail, and that the surety, James C. Gulick, was a responsible party; I prepared the bail bonds; Mr. Fullerton said Smith would be a valuable ally to the Government if he could only "squeal," and he thought he would, as he wanted to make use of him in these proceedings; at his instigation I reduced the amount of bail to two thousand dollars; just then D. C. Birdsall and two other parties, who were introduced to me as Thomas A. Smith and James C. Gulick, arrived in a carriage; Birdsall said he was counsel for Smith, and they signed the bond which was executed; I administered the oath to Mr. Gulick, but did not question him about his responsibility, taking the word of Mr. Fullerton for it; I asked Birdsall what day he would fix for the examination, and he replied he would waive the examination for the present; I then said I would file the bond, and they left, Mr. Fullerton walking off and the remainder driving off in the carriage.

At this stage of Mr. Osborn's evidence the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

GOLD 110 7-8.

A Fall of One and Five-eighths per Cent. Yesterday—Exciting Scenes in the Gold Room—The Battle of the "Bulls" and "Bears"—Specie Payments Assured.

Yesterday the transactions in the Gold Exchange were quite heavy, the interest manifested was intense, and from morning till night the room was filled with operators anxious to speculate while speculation was possible. Gold touched a lower point yesterday than at any time since the early part of July, 1862, and there seems to be no strenuous effort made on the part of brokers to arrest its downward course.

The spectator's gallery of the Exchange was well represented, for there seems to be a fascination among the public to see gold go down. The intelligence of the decline in the precious metal is everywhere received with satisfaction, and every fall in the premium is regarded as one more step toward the complete resumption of specie payments. Those who are interested in the course of gold, and cannot wait for the newspapers, gather around the gold indicators down town, examine the "tape," as it is reeled off from the instrument, and retire with unconcealed satisfaction as they note the downward plunge which gold is taking. Those who have the leisure to do so gather in the gallery of the Gold Exchange, and looking down upon the scene, endeavor to interpret the jargon of the operators, but would be at a loss to know whether gold was going up or down, were it not for the ever-changing figures on the indicators in the room, which obey the impulse given them by Registrar Mersereau at the instrument. The spectators see the throng, and hear the noise—the confusion of tongues—but they cannot, unless they are experts, tell how the market is going, though the transactions take place beneath their noses.

The ring around the fountain was packed yesterday, and among the throng were some very heavy operators. A few went in with the avowed purpose of buying for a "short" transaction, but soon changed their minds. Others promenaded about the room holding whispered consultations as they met friends, and exhibiting, privately, slips of tissue paper, which must have been valuable intelligence, would soon be seen in the ring working like beavers at the gold market, while their friends would apparently assist in the movement. Rumors flew thick and fast yesterday, respecting the course of Congress on the Currency bill and other financial measures of the Government. One rumor was to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury would accept all bids that were offered for the gold to be sold to-day, and this had its effect upon the premium. Another was that Senator Williams proposed to sell all the surplus gold of the Government and to receive for Customs half greenbacks and half gold. Indeed, the market was so sensitive that almost anything would have affected it.

REPORTED IMPORTATION OF SPECIE.

It was stated as a fact that gold is being imported in large quantities from Europe, and that the flow of silver from Canada has commenced. This, if true, will be good news to those who hope for an early resumption of specie payments, and, indeed, for the entire community, for if the volume of the precious metals is so large as to render impossible any advance of the premium, trade must settle down into its regular channels. The low rate of exchange had an effect upon the market, yesterday, probably quite as great as anything else.

THE COURSE OF GOLD.

At the opening of the Board the price of gold was 112⅛. Before 11 o'clock it had fallen to 112. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the price fluctuated between 112⅛ and 111⅞. Immediately after the hour of noon the premium declined again, and 12:30 it was 111½. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the fluctuations were between 111⅜ and 111¾. Then it took another plunge and went down to 111⅛, and in a few moments to 111¼. It was now evident that the "bears" were having an easy time of it, and that the "bull" interest had abandoned the field. The spectators in the gallery were almost ready to cheer, but were apparently waiting for still more cheering results. An offer of $100,000 at 111⅛ was scarcely given before it was accepted, and at the word "sold," down went the price to that figure. Some "bull" now shouted "I'll give ⅛ for $500,000," and finding his offer not accepted, changed his proposition to ¼. "Sold" was yelled by stentorian lungs, and up went the price to 111¼. There then was a lull, interrupted by solitary offers to buy above $50,000 and $100,000 at ⅛. The absence of offers above ⅛ demonstrated the fact that no one was then disposed to advance the price. Heavy operators trod the platform assigned to the loan market with ears on the alert for any sound approaching an offer to borrow, but the borrowers were few and far between.

EXCITING SCENES.

Those operators who had gone in for a speculation and had secured some of the gold that was let out at 111⅛ tried their luck to unload at 111¼ and 111⅜, but shouted themselves hoarse before they found purchasers, and even then were compelled to moderate their demands a fraction. When the price touched 111⅜, as it did about 2:20, there was a rush to sell, and then the lots offered were in the neighborhood of $50,000 and $100,000. This unloading carried the market down again to ⅛, and then another $100,000 sent it to ⅛ again. This course was pursued until 2:38, when down it went to 111, and then the spectators cheered vociferously. The "bears" manifested their gratification by applauding, which somewhat enraged the "bulls," who went in strong and put up the price to 111⅛, but it was held there for an instant only, and down it went again to the three single numerals, and then stuck for about two minutes when down it plunged to 110⅞. This was greeted with more applause from the galleries and the "bears." The former were apparently ready for anything, and were now just in the humor to applaud at every decline of one-eighth. The exasperated "bulls" could not stand this, and, uniting their horns for a grand effort, sent the price up to 111 again. As if satisfied with their puny effort they backed out of the ring, and the excitement lulled for a few moments, while the "bears" gathered breath and "ammunition." This was soon forthcoming, and down went the price again to 110⅞ under the pressure of lots of $100,000.

OPERATING FOR A RISE.

This, however, was the lowest figure reached. The decline had been influenced by various causes, the principal of which was a rumor that the Currency bill had passed. This rumor was contradicted, and the "bulls" gathered in force for another rise. At 2:40 the price was 110⅞. The next moment an advance was made to 111, then to 111⅛ and so on, until at 2:57 the price was 111⅜. The advance was observed with shouts of disapproval from the gallery. The excitement at this time was intense—the ring being filled with operators, and the lobbies crammed with people, while the tumult was almost deafening. One broker rushed frantically into the ring, and, elbowing his way to the front, shouted, in tones loud enough to be heard above the din, his offer to buy large lots at ⅛ to ¼ above the current price. Of course he was taken up, and finding that he was successful he grasped at other large amounts until he had enough to sink any small craft. He was not long in discharging cargo, however, which he was careful to do the moment the price touched ⅜ above the figure at which he purchased. At 3¼ o'clock a decline commenced, and gradually the price fell to 111⅛, at which the din subsided, and comparative peace reigned once more. The price rested for a few moments, and then went down to ⅛, but was immediately "bulled" to ⅜. The next instant it fell again to ⅛, and scarcely had that figure been accorded, when up it went again to ⅜. In this way the price fluctuated between ⅛ and ⅜ until late in the afternoon, when the operators abandoned the field, and retired to their offices to reduce to intelligible shape the rude memorandums they had made during the day, calculate their gains or losses, and then go home "to sleep, perchance to dream" of the battle they must fight on the morrow.

THE BUSINESS.

The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, as reported yesterday, were $73,372,000—within about two millions of the transactions of the day before. The business yesterday, judging from the large lots thrown out during the day, must have been very great.

EFFECT OF THE DECLINE.

The effect of this downward plunge in gold is not regarded with any sentiments of alarm, so far as can be ascertained. The commercial classes have in a measure expected it for some time, and are therefore prepared to meet it as much now as they ever will be. Prices of imported goods have been marked down in advance of the decline in gold, and those articles which are sold on a gold basis, such as goods in bond, &c., will, of course, not be affected. As soon as gold goes a few points lower specie payments can be resumed, and then the public must lend a hand to prevent any monopolies of them. It has been ascertained that on Monday several specie brokers in Wall-street telegraphed to their correspondents in Canada, ordering large quantities of small silver coin to be purchased and shipped to this City. Yesterday one broker took an order for half a million dollars in small coin, which he agreed to deliver in three days. Others are pursuing the course advised by the TIMES on Sunday, and are making arrangements for the importation of large sums in silver from Canada. It is very probable that in a very few days this City will have all the coin that will be required by those who are desirous of effecting a resumption of specie payments. Then, with the aid which the Government is certain to give, the downward course of gold can be continued until it reaches a point from which any considerable advance will be impossible.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

He Receives a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce—Address of Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and Mr. Seward's Reply.

Agreeably to appointment, and in accordance with the action of the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting, a Committee from that body waited on Hon. William H. Seward, at Parlor No. 41 Astor House, at 1:45 P.M. yesterday, and tendered him the congratulations of the Chamber upon his safe return, in renewed health, to the land he has done so much to honor, and to the State of his nativity. The venerable statesman seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. The following gentlemen composed the Committee who waited on him: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President, and Geo. Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, and Messrs. George Opdyke, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Elliot C. Cowdin, Charles H. Russell, Geo. W. Dow and Wm. M. Vermilye. After they had been severally introduced to Mr. Seward, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, on behalf of the Chamber, addressed the ex-Secretary substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE.

They had called, he said, as the representatives of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to congratulate one who had honored the country by so long a period of service in high and responsible position, on his safe return, with reinvigorated health, to the land of his birth and of his affections. They could assure him that their pleasure was great at finding him even better, physically, now than when he left here for relaxation and travel abroad. They who now had the honor to address him were the representative men of commerce, and they felt assured that though not connected with them by ties of business or by mutual commercial interest his visit among other nationalities could not fail to aid in reëstablishing the commerce of their common country. He knew how the commercial interests had suffered by reason of the struggle through which they had passed, and how they had been willing even to bring privation on themselves in order that the existence of the nation might be assured. American commerce had, indeed, suffered materially by the late war. It had almost been driven—in fact it had been driven—from the high and proud position it once occupied on the ocean, and was now exhibiting but a remnant of its former self. The commercial men of the country now feel that commerce deserves from the Government relief. They are looking forward to a reduction of the taxes that have borne upon it so heavily; they look forward to the time when we shall again have vessels sailing under our own flag, and not suffer longer the mortification of being obliged to look up to the emblem of another nationality whenever we cross the ocean. They felt that they had his (Mr. Seward's) sympathies with them in all honest efforts to restore the commerce of the nation; and they were heartily glad to see him once more among them, stronger and better in health, apparently, than even before he left to travel in distant lands; and they had gained much by the fact that his influence and presence abroad could but inure to the general advantage of the nation and to the interests of American commerce in particular. He had the honor to present to him a series of resolutions adopted by the Chamber, expressive of the high esteem which, in common with their countrymen, the members of that organization held him whom this Committee had now the honor of addressing.

Mr. Dodge then handed to Mr. Seward an engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Chamber.

MR. SEWARD'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Seward received the document, and addressed the Committee as follows:

This visit, gentlemen, from so respectable and representative a body as the Chamber of Commerce, is decidedly appreciated by me. I think the records of your society have abundant memorials of my implicit faith in your patriotism and intelligence—a faith that is not more ardent now, in time of peace, than it was when war shook the nation. It is pleasant for me to know that you still cherish toward me the same kindly feelings that you manifested when my official position brought me into more intimate and frequent conference with you. Gentlemen, I sincerely sympathize with you in lamenting the depression in which we find our foreign commerce to-day, and I ardently hope and confidently believe that the present condition of things, considered in this connection, is not to be of much greater duration. This is not, gentlemen, a time, nor is it the occasion, to go into any lengthy detail on this subject. But if you remember that peace built up and sustained the commerce of our nation, that only peace made it what it was, and that it declined only because of the war and by reason of the taxes that necessarily were put upon it—how can it be feared that ultimately, as before the war, we shall not again attain the proud position which the energy and enterprise of our national character, stimulated by peace, will surely bring to our commercial marine? Believe me, gentlemen, no erroneous policy of government can hinder a return of our once proud commercial relations. There is one cause to which may be attributed, in great part, at least, the condition of our commerce to-day—I mean this: That labor and capital have been withdrawn from ship-building to our interior commerce; and this withdrawal is partly due to the late war. Incidentally, too, I may say, that no progress made in our interior commerce will fail to have an effect for good on our ocean trade. When we can construct four thousand miles of railroad in one year, as we have shown our capacity to do, there cannot be much fear entertained that, ultimately, the same energy and determination will fail to put our ocean commerce again on a proper basis. Gentlemen, the ship-yard of the world lies on our Pacific coast. There we have the timber and other material resources necessary to the carrying on of that business, in limitless quantities, ready for the enterprise of our people to take hold of them and wield them as our agents in building up again our ocean commerce. Enough of these we had already in process of development to increase our commercial marine to any desired extent; but, besides, we have now an undeveloped tract opening to the North Pole, and filled with the same material. Wherever I have traveled, gentlemen, I have found that the commerce of the country in the past, as well as the glory and permanence of our institutions in the present, have made a lasting and highly honorable impress. Everywhere, all look to the United States for help, for capital and for labor. It is not, indeed, too much to say that every railroad that is being built leads to New-York, and is contributing to build up to still greater height, and to increase still more widely, the already overshadowing influence of your great commercial Metropolis. There is now a road being constructed to run from San Francisco to Puget Sound; one has already been opened from Lake Superior to Puget Sound; roads are being extended in Mexico in all directions, and this in spite of the unfortunate civil wars that have for fifty years retarded the progress of that country. All these enterprises, gentlemen, must to a greater or less extent help to add to the glory of New-York, your own proud City—that City so renowned in the commerce of the world. Although commerce, gentlemen, is not civilization, it is inseparably connected with it, and where commerce languishes, there civilization eventually dies out.

Mr. Seward then shook hands with the Committee separately, and they soon after bade him adieu.

New-York Eastern Dispensary—Annual Report.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary of the City of New-York for its thirty-sixth year (1869) has just been published. From it it appears that the number of patients treated was 25,244, while in 1868 the number was 27,806—a gratifying decrease. But the report declares that the marked decrease for 1869 admits of the assignment of special causes which have existed, and are plainly recognizable, but considering the totals of general patients alone, taking the nine years together from 1860 to 1868, the average increase has been 314. [Hence there has been no steady decrease.] The purpose of this Dispensary, which is one of our City's medical charities, is to supply medicine and the most approved medical and surgical services gratuitously to the sick and destitute poor within that section of the City which is bounded by Pike and Allen streets, First-avenue, Fourteenth-street and the East River from Fourteenth-street to Pike-street, the place of beginning. It also gives great attention to vaccination, which is freely performed upon all who apply for it, without respect to the station, or to the pecuniary circumstances of the applicant. The great public benefit immediately conferred by vaccination, induces this Dispensary to consider every application for it a case of emergency which fully justifies this course. The following are the chief officers of the institution: President, Wm. P. Cooledge; Vice-President, Josiah G. Macy; Treasurer, Robert B. Crosby; Secretary, Russell Raymond.

At the monthly meeting of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary yesterday, Dr. Geo. V. Shiff read a paper pointing out the different kinds of quackery and its injurious effects, and advocating legislative action to protect the public health. The doctor states that at present no legal action can be maintained in this State against the most arrant charlatan for injuries done through his ignorance and presumption. His views were sustained by Drs. Garrish, Hinton, Raphael, Abbott and O'Sullivan.

OBSEQUIES OF DR. M'CLINTOCK.

A Crowded House—Impressive Ceremonies—Addresses by Bishops Janes and Simpson.

Long before noon yesterday St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, was filled with a mournfully interesting congregation, save a few reserved seats for ministerial and personal friends of the deceased. The church was draped in mourning, and on the communion table lay the emblems of the Christian's faith—the cross, the anchor and the crown woven of immortelles, while on either side of the reading desk also stood crowns of the same unfading materials. In the pulpit were seated Bishops Simpson and Janes, Rev. Drs. Durbin, Curry, Tiffany, Abel Stevens, Holdich and Ridgeaway, and in the altar seats the venerable Dr. Porter, of Madison, N.J., C. D. Foss, delegates from the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting, the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., the Boston University and High School, and other associations and institutions of learning. The front seats were occupied by Rev. Drs. Crooks, Crawford, Nadal, (of Drew Seminary,) Foster, Wheatley, Marks, Ferris and others, and the trustees and Faculty of the Seminary of which the deceased was President, and the bereaved family, except one daughter, who was unable to be present.

At 12 M. Dr. Ridgeaway led the funeral *cortége* up the south aisle, reciting the funeral sentences, while the organ gave forth its solemn and mellowed tones of sympathy. As soon as the coffin, which was a plain, rosewood one, had been deposited in front of the altar, Rev. Dr. Holdich read the first Scripture lesson from the Psalms. Dr. Tiffany gave out the 1,073d hymn, which was sung in a very funereal manner by the choir, after which Rev. Dr. Ridgeaway offered up a very affecting prayer for the family of the deceased servant of God, for the Church that to-day mourns his loss, and for the institution of learning over which he presided, its Faculty and students. He thanked God that while they met together with stricken and sorrowful hearts; it was with resignation and hope, because the light of salvation hangs over the tomb. He thanked God for the early conversion of deceased, for his diversified gifts and the consecration of them to the service of God, the Church, and humanity. The Church of his love has sustained a great loss by his death, but while the workman dies the work goes on.

Dr. Curry then read the second scripture lesson from First Corinthians, XV., after which Bishop Janes addressed the congregation. He said the Almighty has smitten us, and his stroke is heavy upon us. But this affliction springs not from the dust, for precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. The death of a good man has so much interest in it, it cannot be meant as an affliction. Dr. McClintock was a good man, a devout and true servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and it becomes us to sit still and know that Jehovah is God, and to remain dumb before Him while we acknowledge that He has done it who doeth all things well. It becomes us to say, the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord. How we loved him, and how worthy he was of our love! How we trusted him, and how he returned our confidence. Ever ready to advise and counsel, charitable to our faults and follies, loving and loveable. By his death the noblest ties of friendship, of consanguinity, have been severed. He was gentle and affectionate; his home was a terrestrial paradise. His affability, conversational powers and genial spirits made him the charm of the social circle. His profound scholarship, thorough knowledge of men and things, keen logic, ready wit and polished comments made him the delight of literary associations. His scriptural conversations with fellow Christians, and his devout spirit made him a most engaging Christian companion. His intellectual endowments, mental culture, religious and princely theological attainments; his fellowship with Jesus, his jealousy for God, and his Church and the anointing of the Holy Ghost made him the able and efficient minister of Jesus Christ. How often has he stood here, and did we not think that he was in Christ's stead and that God was speaking to us by him? Those qualities of head and heart made him do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. For him to live was Christ; to die, gain. It was the development of his natural powers that gave him the preëminence. Whatever he undertook to do he accomplished. While a Professor in Dickinson College he was more of a student than any under-graduate. Another cause of his success was the systematic division of his time for particular studies, labors or recreations. He was open and frank with every one, and the Bishop who knew him from boyhood never knew him in an act that had a sordid motive in it. As a minister he never sought for originality of thought, and yet he was, perhaps, the most original thinker in America. He looked upon such thoughts and ideas as the gift of God, and praised Him for them. Never, said the Bishop, shall I forget the last time I saw him in his own house, three weeks ago, happy, cheerful and rejoicing. I am going to visit him again, in his new home, and I think I shall receive a warm greeting. The ejaculations of hope and promise were loud and numerous as the Bishop with these closing words took his seat.

Rev. Dr. Stevens then read the 980th hymn, "I would not live alway," which was sung to the solemn air of "The Last Rose of Summer," after which Bishop Simpson rose and said: It is comparatively but a few days since many of you came to this church to hear words of truth from the lips now closed. You mourn because your pastor and friend has passed away. But not only here, but all over the land, the Church of God, the friends of Jesus, feel that a loved spirit has passed away. Last week, when the telegraph announced the death of Dr. McClintock to the Baltimore Conference over which the speaker was presiding, there were sad hearts and weeping eyes in that audience. All felt that a prince and a great man had fallen in Israel; and in nearly all the Methodist Churches throughout the land some allusion was made to this sad event, directly or indirectly, last Sabbath. Many thoughts now gathered around his own heart, for he, too, had known the departed saint; he, too, had loved him. There are in his life lessons for young men. Brought up in humble life he struggled hard, but by his own efforts he conquered, gave himself in early life to God, and thus made himself a blessing to society. So may every young man do. God fitted him for the work to which He had called him, and the Bishop could trace in all his movements the Divine hand. These were briefly pointed out, and the Bishop remarked that his studies in this country prepared him to see the wants and the advantages of Europe, so that when he returned to this country after his pastorate in Paris, his heart was full of anxiety for the education of the young men of the Church, and he had no rest until he saw his schemes in a way of being fulfilled. In the Centenary movement he was a leader, and his last days were occupied with thoughts of what God will yet do with the great branch of Christ's Church with which he was so closely allied. The Church can illy spare him at this time, but the God who has watched over his life has watched over his death also. And it may be that his death will attract more attention to our religious educational institutions, and young men may be found to take his place. O who shall it be? May there not be some young men here to-day who shall take it? His heart was full of love for humanity and displayed itself when a young man in Dickinson College; he risked fame, and reputation, and position, and submitted to persecution, that he might help a poor fugitive slave from bondage. To-day the Bishop looked not upon him as gone far from us. The coffin contains merely the form we loved, but he hovers over those broken hearts who are now weeping. What are the thoughts he had here to those he has now. One hour in glory has compensated for all the storms of life. The lessons of his life are for us. How soon and how many of us shall fall next? For five days before his death he was unconscious nearly all the time, but on the day of his death, Friday, March 4, he had a few moments of consciousness, and in conversation with Rev. Dr. Foster in regard to the probability of his death, he said: "In any event, all right! all right! all right!" These were his closing words to us. He stepped on the cars, went through the dark tunnel, came out on the other side "all right," and the angels greeted him in glory all right. May we be found all right, too. There were few dry eyes in the vast audience as the Bishop closed his affecting address with a few encouraging words to the family.

The congregation and friends then passed along the aisles, viewed the remains and left the church. The Trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary were requested to meet in the pastor's study at the close of the services. A large number of carriages lined the streets around the church, and the body was interred in Greenwood.

The New-York National Exchange Bank—Opening of the New Banking House.

The New-York National Exchange Bank, corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, will on Friday remove to and begin business in its new banking house situated on the corner of Chambers-street and College-place. Yesterday the new quarters were thrown open for the inspection of the friends and customers of the institution and a handsome entertainment given in honor of the opening. The new building is of stone, built in the modern style with Mansard roof, three stories in height and a basement. The entire cost of the building was $100,000 and is erected on land leased from Trinity Church for a term of fifty years. The first story is devoted to the uses of the bank proper and consists of a large, light, well ventilated banking room on the left of the entrance on Chambers-street. On the other side of the hall are the rooms of the President, Cashier and Directors. The rooms are all in hard finish, and the wood work of black-walnut. The desks are of walnut inch panels of polished French maple. There is no attempt made at lavish decoration, but the work is handsome and serviceable. The safe is one of Terwilliger's improved, with the Yale double dial locks. The bank was incorporated in 1851 under a State charter, with a capital of $300,000, and during its business career has met with well merited success. In 1865 it reorganized under the National Banking act, and continued business with such gratifying results that in March, 1868, in addition to its usual dividends, an extra one of thirty per cent. was made and the capital stock doubled. The bank for the year ending March, 1870, paid a dividend of forty per cent. Its officers are as follows: S. Van Duzer, President; D. Acker, Vice-President; D. B. Halstead, Cashier. Directors—David Acker, S. Van Duzer, L. M. Luther, J. W. Rosenstein, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, G. G. Matthews.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT ARREST.

A Wholesale Liquor-Dealer Charged with Procuring False Whisky Returns by Collector Bailey—Alleged Extensive Fraudulent Transactions.

Samuel L. Stanley, of the firm of A. Webster & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers at No. [illegible] Broad-street, was legally proceeded against yesterday on a charge of having bribed a Revenue officer to make false returns on a large quantity of whisky at the time of its withdrawal from bond. The accused will be held for examination before Commissioner Betts. The complainant in the case is Collector Bailey. The following is the affidavit against Mr. Stanley:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—JOSHUA F. BAILEY being duly sworn, says: That he is the Collector of internal revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York; deponent further says that he has examined the books of said office, and has found that on the 4th day of August, 1868, the firm of H. Webster & Co., of which S. L. Stanley is a partner, made a withdrawal of 225 barrels of whisky, paying tax thereon on a gauge representing the said whisky to amount to 11,725¼ gallons; deponent further says that on the 10th of said month said firm made a like entry of 2,083¼ gallons; deponent further says, from information and belief, that both of said entries made by said Webster & Co. as aforesaid, were false and fraudulent, and that the grounds of deponent's information and belief are certain statements made to deponent by certain persons cognizant of the said fraudulent transactions, and whom deponent will produce as witnesses of said facts. Deponent further says, on information as aforesaid, that said Stanley was the person, who acting for said firm of Webster & Co., was the one by whom said false and fraudulent transactions were made. Deponent, from information as aforesaid, did give certain sums of money to an officer of the Government of the United States to induce said officer to connive at a fraud on the revenue of the United States, and did give certain sums of money as a present, reward or bribe to said officer.

(Signed.) J. F. BAILEY.
Sworn to before me, this 7th day of March, 1870.
(Signed.) GEO. F. BETTS, United States Commissioner.

End of a Desperate Career—Expected Death of Florence Scannell.

It will be remembered that a day or two before the last charter election, a desperate affray occurred in the saloon of one Donohue, at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, between the warring factions of the Democracy, in which Florence Scannell, the anti-Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward, was shot down, the ball passing into the spine. Since that time Scannell has laid at Bellevue Hospital in an entirely helpless condition, and although it was certain that he would always be paralyzed, it seemed probable for a time that he might survive for many years. Latterly, however, he has been steadily sinking, and yesterday it was reported that he could not survive many hours.

The dying man was prominent for several years in the turbulent politics of the Eighteenth Ward, and had the reputation of being a most reckless character. He was elected Alderman in the contest in which he was shot, and the Board awarded him the seat after having first given it to his Tammany competitor; but he had, of course, never attended a session of the Board.

Statistics of Fires in February.

Fire Marshal Brackett has submitted a report to the Police Commissioners, by which it appears that during February in this City there were seventy-five fires. Of these, seventeen were caused by carelessness of occupants and employes; five by overheated stoves; ten by kerosene; four were of incendiary origin; four were caused by defective flues; eight were of unknown origin, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which loss was less than $100 was twenty-six; between $100 and $1,000, twenty-one; between $1,000 and $5,000, fifteen; between $5,000 and $10,000, six; between $10,000 and $50,000, four; over $50,000, three. Loss on buildings, $204,500. Loss on stock, $524,350. Total, $728,850. Insurance on buildings, $378,500. Insurance on stock, $896,500. Total, $1,275,000. The following is a comparative statement of fires, losses and insurances for

	Feb., 1869.	Feb., 1870.
Number of fires	74	75
Loss on buildings	$90,310	$204,500
Loss on stock	316,160	524,350
Insurance on buildings	284,850	378,500
Insurance on stock	557,400	896,500
Total loss	$406,470	$728,850
Total insurance	842,250	1,275,000

BROOKLYN.

Assistant Fire Marshal Keady reports fourteen fires in Brooklyn during the month. Of these, four were caused by heaters and stoves, two by explosions of benzine and phosphorus, one from spontaneous combustion of rags, two were of unknown origin, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. There were six fires in which the loss was less than $100; five in which the loss was between $100 and $1,000; one between $1,000 and $5,000; two between $5,000 and $10,000; loss on buildings, $9,500; loss on stock, $15,140. Total, $24,640. Insurance on buildings, $22,870; insurance on stock, $7,330. Total, $30,200. The number of fires is fifty per cent. less than previous month.

The following is a comparative statement of fires, losses and insurances:

	Feb., 1869.	Feb., 1870.
Number of fires	27	14
Losses	[illegible]	$24,640
Insurance	111,360	30,200

The Custom-House—An Important Order from the Collector.

A great deal of complaint has been made by Custom-House officials in regard to the delays of merchants and importers in taking their merchandise from the Public Store. Boxes and packages have accumulated to such an extent that it has been almost impossible for the laborers at the Public Store to attend to their duties. Collector Grinnell yesterday issued the following order in regard to it:

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 8, 1870.

All packages examined at the Public Store, which have been passed by the United States Appraiser as "correct," and which have been allowed to remain there by the importers for forty-eight hours or more after such appraisement, will, on Saturday next, the 12th inst., be sent to the nearest Bonded Warehouse, at the importer's risk and expense.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

Numerous applications are being made daily at the new Cartage Bureau, No. 71 Broadway, for special licenses. Among the number yesterday were two large firms who opposed the new system of cartage from the start. The new Bureau meets with general approval, and is rapidly gaining favor. Since it was instituted not a package has been lost, stolen or mislaid, and over 200,000 have been handled by the cartmen of the Bureau and others who received special licenses.

Chess—Zerega vs. Meriam.

The following interesting game of chess was recently played by those well known amateurs, Messrs. Zerega and Meriam:

ZEREGA. White.	MERIAM. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	P to K B 4.
3. P to Q 4.	K P takes Q P.
4. Kt takes P P.	Kt to K B 3.
5. K B to B 4.	K B to B 4.
6. Kt takes B P.	Kt takes K P.
7. Castles.	P to Q 4.
8. Kt takes K P ch.	K to B 2.
9. Q to R 5 ch.	K to Kt.

White mates in four moves.

The Bishop Case—The Statements of the Plaintiff Contradicted.

The case of Eleanor P. Bishop vs. Robt. E. Jones and his partner Street, was continued before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas. The clerk of Jones & Co., who sold the goods, was examined on behalf of the defense, and contradicted Mrs. Bishop as to having seen her the door and offering to call a stage. He testified that after having cut off the goods and tied up the bundles which Mrs. Bishop requested, he went back to procure some spreads which she desired to look at, and when he returned, she was gone with the goods; that he had not the consent of Messrs. Jones & Co. to deliver the goods, and did not intend to deliver them until after they had consented.

Robert E. Jones, one of the defendants, testified that, several months before, he had cautioned all his clerks not to sell any goods to a woman calling herself Mrs. Bishop, but that the clerk who sold the goods had come into their employment only a short time before. He denied emphatically that in the Station-house either he or Mr. Street offered to release Mrs. Bishop if she would pay the bill. He also contradicted her testimony in several other material points.

A number of dry goods merchants testified to having sold Mrs. Bishop dry goods, which were not delivered in consequence of Mr. Bishop's refusing to pay the amount of the bills; but added, in response to a question of counsel, that they did not regard her as having stolen the goods thus purchased by her. The testimony has been closed, and counsel will sum up to-day.

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—No Trace of Poison—The Case Again Adjourned.

The investigation in the case of Capt. John Alexander, who was supposed to have been poisoned by Ira G. Gardiner and his wife Rowena, was, in effect, concluded yesterday by Coroner Flynn. When the case was opened, Assistant District-Attorney Blunt appeared on behalf of the People, and the defendants were represented by counsel. Dr. Shine read the affidavits already published, in which Mrs. Virginia C. Burtle, the daughter of deceased, stated her suspicions of foul play on account of the suddenness of her father's death on March 26, 1869, and of the singular conduct of the accused, who, she believed, had poisoned him. The affidavits of Henry Leede, James H. Winchester, Wm. H. Duryee and others were also read, showing that the deceased had nearly $40,000 worth of bonds in his possession, and frequently spoke of giving them to his daughter Virginia at his death, and that the Gardiners had stated that they only found $8,000 worth of bonds on the body, and that he had given it all to them; and the Gardiners had administered upon the estate without notifying the Surrogate, and had buried the remains in a suspicious manner. The medical certificate stated that death had resulted from softening of the brain, which had been going on for three months. The Gardiners had evinced a decided change for the better in their circumstance, after Alexander's death, and made extensive purchases, showing that they had obtained sudden possession of a large sum of money about that time.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus then read his report of the chemical analysis of those portions of the body committed to his custody, consisting of the stomach, the large and small intestines, the liver, kidneys, bladder, heart and lungs. The stomach was found to be empty, and when thoroughly washed with distilled water, its inner surface was found bile stained over the pyloric half of the organ, the remainder appearing of a grayish or pepper color. There were no indications of inflammation or ulceration, nor were there any perforations; the mucous coat was easily removed with the finger nail; the small intestines were empty, and presented no signs of inflammation or ulceration; the whole length of the intestines was lined with small hardened deposits; the surface felt like sand paper; the large intestines were empty and gave no indication of the action of any irritant; they were of darker color, and covered with the same gritty particles, which were found to be calcareous. The liver and kidneys were in a healthy condition. The bladder was well preserved, and the heart presented a normal appearance. The lungs presented no indications of disease. The right lung was collapsed, and the left showed pleuritic adhesions, and in both were found small hardened deposits. The washings of the stomach and intestines were separately and carefully submitted to chemical analysis for volatile and organic poisons. As may be anticipated from the length of time elapsing since death, no traces of the first class were discovered, neither were there any found of morphine, strychnine and the like. The tissues of the stomach and intestines were dissolved without definite result. Portions of the liver, kidneys and the muscular tissue were dissolved and examined for poisons, but none were found. The Professor therefore testified that, with the employment of the best scientific skill and knowledge of which he is possessed, he has discovered no chemical evidence of the presence of poison.

Dr. Shine inquired if any trace of morphia would have been found in analysis had the death of deceased been produced by that means. He was answered in the negative. On further questions the Professor stated that morphia usually produced constipation. Counsel for the Gardiners asked if poison did not always produce inflammation, when Prof. Doremus said it was not the case with narcotic poisons. In answer to another question of counsel, the Professor stated that as morphia produced constipation of the bowels, he would infer from the empty condition of the intestines of deceased that no such poison had been used.

Counsel then remarked that the testimony submitted to the jury was of an improper character, as none of the witnesses were present, and they had in great part given hearsay evidence. Mr. Blunt admitted the right of the accused to be confronted by the witnesses, as had not been done in the case. The Coroner proposed another adjournment in order that they might be summoned, when the defendants' counsel said he did not wish any postponement. Coroner Flynn then remarked that he would adjourn the case until Saturday next in justice to himself. The writ of *habeas corpus* will come up to-day for final decision, when the accused will no doubt be discharged.

When Prof. Doremus announced that he had made no discovery of poison in the remains, Mrs. Gardiner's intense emotions found relief in a flood of tears. Her husband, who is a confirmed invalid from paralysis, was also visibly moved at the result.

Fortunate Lottery Dealers.

The three lottery and policy dealers who were arrested a short time ago on a charge of doing business without a license, as already reported in the TIMES, have made a settlement with the Government, by which means they will escape criminal prosecution. The names of the parties are Robert Spencer, John McGarron and William H. Smith. They were each discharged by Commissioner Shields yesterday on payment of costs and penalties.

The General Sessions.

Judge Bedford heard very few cases yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. He suspended sentence on James Smith, who pleaded guilty to having stolen a watch from Geo. Jaig, residing in Harlem. Wm. Brown, accused of having broken into the cigar manufactory of John Mengoin, at No. 361 Pearl-street, was discharged at the request of the complainant. Thomas Mains was tried and acquitted, on a charge of indecent assault, brought against him by Mary Griffiths. The Court then adjourned until to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Michael Lynch et al. vs. G. S. De Bernal et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of California.—This cause was before the Court at the last term on a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, and is now heard on the merits.

The action was ejectment instituted in the District Court for the City of San Francisco, by the defendants here, to recover the possession of a tract of land situated within the corporate limits of that city. They there asserted title to the property under a final decree of the District Court of the United States, of March 24, 1856, confirming their claim to a tract of land near the Mission Dolores, in the city, by virtue of an alleged title derived from the Mexican Government, and upon a final survey of the claim locating it upon the premises in suit. No patent was ever issued to them upon that confirmation and survey. The defendants (plaintiffs here) claimed to be in actual possession of the premises, by inclosure and cultivation, prior to January, 1855, and down to the present time, and asserted title under an ordinance of the city passed in June, 1855, and ratified by the Legislature in March, 1858, relinquishing and granting all the right and claim of the city to the lands within her limits to the parties in actual possession on or before Jan. 1, 1855, up to the introduction of the resolutions, (June, 1855,) under a final decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, of May, 1865, confirming the claim of the city to four square leagues of land in the county of San Francisco, and under the acts of Congress of July, 1864, and March, 1866, the former granting to the city all the title of the United States to the lands within her limits for the uses specified in that ordinance, and the latter relinquishing and granting to the city the title of the United States to the land confirmed by the decree of the Circuit Court, referred to, (made in the "Pueblo case.") The District Court found as conclusions of law that the defendants there, (plaintiffs here,) although in possession, as claimed, were estopped by the plaintiffs' final decree of confirmation and final approved survey, from denying or questioning the plaintiffs' title to the land in controversy; and that they were also estopped by the proceedings in the Federal Courts from again litigating the correctness of the survey and location of the land included in that decree of confirmation. The judgment was for the plaintiffs, and the Supreme Court of the State having approved it, the case is brought here for review.

J. Hubley Ashton and George H. Williams for plaintiffs in error; Edmund L. Goold for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISCHARGE OPPOSED—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

In the Matter of Demetrius G. Scofield, Samuel L. Scofield and John M. Moorhead, Bankrupts.—In this case the discharge of the two Scofields were opposed by the receiver of the Croton National Bank as a creditor, upon several specifications, charging that the bankrupts have committed willful false swearing in making oath that the schedules and inventory filed with their petition state fully and truly their debts and estate, and those of said firm of D. G. Scofield & Co., inasmuch as the firm of W. H. & F. B. Taylor, who are in such schedules asserted to be creditors of said firm for the sum of $22,500 83, are not its creditors for any sum, but are indebted to it for a large amount, and H. N. Tibbets, who is asserted to be a creditor for the sum of $3,000, is not a creditor for any sum. The specifications also charge that the bankrupts have made false and fraudulent entries in their books of account; have removed part of their property from this district with intent to defraud their creditors, and have made assignments for the purpose of giving a preference to certain of their creditors. The firm of D. G. Scofield & Co. doing business as brokers and speculators generally in stocks and gold, kept its bank account in the Croton National Bank, which was in the habit of loaning to it daily large sums of money, without taking any security, by allowing it to overdraw its account during the day, provided the deficiency was made good by the close of the day. On the 6th of April, 1868, the firm thus overdrew the sum of $62,000, failed to replace it and suspended payment. During its continuance, the firm did business as brokers in buying and selling gold for W. H. & F. B. Taylor, and borrowed large sums of money from that firm. On the 3d of April, 1868, W. H. Taylor

[illegible] to the bankrupts' firm, an order to purchase for W. H. & F. B. Taylor from $50,000 to $70,000 of gold, and such firm purchased about $80,000 of gold, deliverable [illegible] April about $80,000 of the gold so purchased was delivered by the bankrupts to W. H. Taylor's firm. That firm paid for it by checks on the Croton National [illegible] his firm on account. On the same day they also delivered to the same firm currency checks to the amount of $95,000, and charged the same to that firm on account. These facts were not disputed. The contest was as to whether the bankrupts' firm was indebted to W. H. & F. B. Taylor in a sum equal to the amount of the gold and checks so put into their hands. The creditor claimed that such indebtedness did not exist, but that the transaction was a scheme for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of the bankrupts by placing their property in trust for their own benefit in the hands of W. H. & F. B. Taylor. The bankrupts claimed that on the morning of the 4th of April their firm was indebted to W. H. & F. B. Taylor in the sum of nearly $60,000; that the Taylors had in their hands a large amount of stocks received from the bankrupts' firm, which were returned after the Taylors had received the gold and checks in question; that these stocks were largely petroleum stocks, which were rapidly declining in value at the time, and have since become almost wholly worthless. What subsequently became of these stocks was not shown by the evidence.

Held by the Court—That the creditor has failed to establish his claim that the gold and checks given to the Taylors were not given on account of a bona fide indebtedness, due by the bankrupts' firm at the time, or that W. H. Taylor or Messrs. Taylor were a part of the bankrupts' copartnership, or that the amount alleged [illegible] their firm to W. H. & F. B. Taylor is not due; that whether the debt to the Croton National Bank was created by fraud, or will be discharged by a discharge granted herein, is not the question. The question is, whether the property turned over to the Taylors by the bankrupts went to be applied on a bona fide debt due by the bankrupts to the Taylors. That on the evidence, it did. That in respect to the indebtedness to [illegible] in regard to it were carried on by the bankrupt Moor[illegible] and in their schedules they acted on information [illegible] they had a right to believe to be true. That the other specifications are not sustained by the evidence; and that they are therefore all overruled, and discharges are granted to Demetrius G. Scofield and Samuel L. Scofield.

A. J. Vanderpoel and J. Sidney Smith for the bankrupts; Elliott F. Shepard for the creditor.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY DECISION—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—[illegible]

John N. Cushing et al. vs. John Laird, Jr.—This was a motion to discharge the attachment issued in the case on the suit of the libelants, under which funds of the respondent had been attached in the hands of Foster & Thompson, of this City. The suit was brought to recover damages for the destruction of the libelants' ship by the *Alabama*. When the motion was first made the Judge allowed the Marshal's returns to the several processes which had been issued to be amended. The amended returns were made, and the motion was then renewed. It was claimed for the garnishees that the amended returns were signed by the late Marshals Murray and Barlow after they had ceased to hold the office of Marshal, and that they had no power to make any returns at all. It was also objected that the amended returns did not state that the processes had been served before the days of the returns. The garnishees also insisted that the Court had no jurisdiction to issue such a foreign attachment.

Held by the Court—That the statute of Sept. 24, 1789 (1 Stats. at Large, p. 88,) which gives to a Marshal who has ceased to hold his office, the power "to execute all such precepts as shall be in his hands," gives to these Marshals the power to make returns to such process. The word "execute" includes the power to return, and these returns are not complete till amended. That the returns fairly imply that the attachments were executed on the days specified. That the [illegible] section of the Judiciary act of 1789 has no application to prevent the issuing of the attachment in this case, because the defendant is not an inhabitant of the United States. That the Admiralty Court has jurisdiction to issue an attachment against the property of a defendant who cannot be found, under the second Admiralty rule adopted by the Supreme Court in 1844. That Court also held, in the case of Manro vs. Almeida (10 Wheaton, 473), [illegible] That the decision in Manro vs. Almeida is not to be understood as limiting the power to issue attachments to the case of [illegible] though the clause from Clerke's Praxis, title 28, would seem to so limit it. The [illegible] Praxis is a mistranslation, and the original has no such limitation. The practice of issuing such attachments against non-resident debtors has prevailed for years in the Districts of New-York and Massachusetts, (Reed vs. Hussey, 1 Blatch. and How. Adm. 525; Bennett, 1 Sprague, 116,) and although contrary views were ruled by the District Court of Connecticut in the case of Wilson vs. Pierce, (15 Law Rep., 137,) and by the District Court of Connecticut in the case of Smith vs. Bemis, yet those cases were cases against inhabitants of the United States, and moreover they are opposed by the cases above cited, and by the case of Atkins vs. The Fibre Disintegrating Company, (1 Benedict, 118,) and by the authority of Prof. Parsons in his book on Maritime Law, (vol. 2, p. 686,) and his more recent book on Shipping, (vol. 2, p. 390,) and of Judge Story in the case of Clarke vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company, (1 Story, 531.) That the jurisdiction of the Court to issue the attachment is therefore sustained, and the motion is denied.

For libelants, C. Cushing and J. Langdon Ward; for the garnishees, T. C. T. Buckley.

UNITED STATES COURT—BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the matter of A. S. Gardner, Bankrupt.—Objections were made to his discharge on the grounds that he had allowed his brother to seize his property on a judgment obtained by default, and that he had also failed to keep an intelligible set of books. The last objection came up first, and on it the following decision has been given by Judge Benedict: Upon the evidence as it stands the objection to the discharge upon the ground that the bankrupt did not keep proper books of account must prevail, but leave is given to the petitioner to give further evidence as to the character and effect of the books and accounts which he did keep.

The schooner *Emma* and cargo, which was libeled to pay salvage dues, have been sold for $1,600. The costs in the case amount to nearly half this sum, and the remainder of the sum will be divided among the salvors.

The propeller *Delaware* has been libeled by District-Attorney Allen, for failing to have a license, and neglecting to have her name on the stern. She was seized on the complaint of Collector Grinnell.

The alleged Post-Office fraud case came up yesterday. Mr. Judson appeared in company with the clerk of his counsel, but on the statement of the latter that he was unable to find his principal, the case was adjourned till the 11th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN ONE SUIT DURING THE PENDENCY OF ANOTHER.

Richard Bainbridge vs. Livermore, Clews & Co.—This was a motion for a stay of proceedings until the determination of another action between the same parties. Livermore, Clews & Co. made large sales of stocks and gold for Bainbridge, and brought suit for the balance due on such sales. Bainbridge averred in his answer that the sales were unlawful, and the cause was referred to John P. Crosby, Esq., before whom it is now being tried. Afterward Bainbridge brought this suit, claiming damages for such sales. The case had not been moved for several years, but was put on the calendar for March Term. Bainbridge's counsel claimed on the motion that the claim for damages had been withdrawn from the consideration of the referee. The other side insisted that the nature of the action was such that this could not be done.

CARDOZO, J.—I think the pleadings bring this case directly within the decision in Davis vs. Tallcott, (2 Kern, 184,) and that therefore the proceedings in the second suit should be stayed until the decision of the first one. The defendant suffers nothing by it, because he can move on the reference as well as the plaintiff.

E. P. Wheeler and E. H. Robinson, for motion; R. Sewell and J. Hewitt, opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Kate Broadway vs. Thomas E. Broadway, Jr.; judgment of divorce absolute for plaintiff against the defendant, with costs.

For plaintiff, Chauncey Shaffer; for defendant, Barretts and Reedfield.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD COMPANY—VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

Richard Hennessy vs. The Belt Railroad Company.—In the Autumn of 1867 a lad, ten years of age, was riding on the front platform of one of defendants' cars. He testified that he asked the driver to stop the car twice, and on his making the second request, the driver, instead of stopping, gave him a back stroke, which knocked him off, thereby severely injuring him. For the injuries thus sustained the action was brought.

The trial occupied nearly the entire day, and resulted in the jury rendering a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiff, Mr. Stanton; for defendants, Mr. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Moses A. Hoppock et al. vs. Prosper P. Shaw et al.—The defendants, who are merchants of the City of New-York, purchased, early in 1863, from the plaintiffs, also merchants there, a quantity of boots and shoes, to the value of $1,668 [illegible], for a man named Newberry, of Fayetteville, N. C. The goods were purchased on time, and when the bill became due the defendants declined to pay, alleging that they appeared in the transaction as agents only. The present action is an appeal against a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs given by Judge Tappan and a jury.

Judge GILBERT charged the jury that they must get at the facts under the conflicting statements of the parties. It was alleged that the defendants had verbally promised to become responsible for the payment; but the Judge pointed out that the statute required that all such engagements should be made in writing before they could be enforced in a Court of law.

Verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Smith & Woodward; for defendants, Lewis Henry, Esq.

INSURANCE.

Robert Murray, Jr., vs. Douglas Robinson and J. E. Cox.—The plaintiff says that he was interested as a mortgagee to the extent of $[illegible] in the bark *Oliver Cutts*; that to secure the same he undertook to effect insurance on her to that amount; that in person he obtained a policy of $7,000, and employed the defendants as insurance brokers to procure the remainder; that they did procure two policies of insurance, one for $[illegible] and one for $7,000, and that then he agreed to procure the remaining insurance in Europe; that subsequently the plaintiff obtained the policy for $5,000 from the defendants, and demanded but did not obtain the other policy, and that afterward the defendants, without authority, and without informing him, canceled the policy which remained in their possession. That the vessel was lost, and the insurances as effected were paid, and that the other would have also been paid had it not been canceled by the defendants. In consideration of their unauthorized act, and failure to renew the insurance, he asks judgment for $6,750.

The defendants admit procuring the insurance as stated, but they say that they did inform the plaintiff that said policy had been canceled, and that they [illegible]

[illegible] tered to procure the renewal of the same, but that the plaintiff declined. They further say that the vessel was in an unseaworthy condition. Case continued.

Hawkins and Cochran for plaintiff; Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Cleveland for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2—MARCH 8.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

A BROKEN BREECHING AND A BROKEN HEAD—RIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

Bernard Laven vs. Charles Doherty.—The plaintiff was driving in a light wagon on the County Island [illegible] road, accompanied by his wife and child. The defendant was driving behind him, and, as alleged, through carelessness and reckless driving, ran against the wheel of the plaintiff's wagon, upsetting the vehicle and throwing out and injuring the plaintiff, his wife and child. For this the plaintiff sued for $1,000 damages. Defendant set up as a defense that the horse he was driving was a "long stepper," [illegible] that defendant was compelled to lengthen the harness, yet so long a stepper was his horse that he broke the fastening of the breeching, which permitted the whiffletree to fall to his heels. This caused the animal to start and attempt to run away, and in order to stop him, and avoid, as defendant supposed, the loss of his own life, he drove the horse against plaintiff's wagon. In doing this the horse's shoulder struck the wheel of plaintiff's wagon and caused the accident complained of.

The Court held that the circumstances would not sustain the allegation of careless or reckless driving, and on motion of defendant's counsel dismissed the complaint.

Cowles, Hatch & Co. for plaintiff; Jenkes & Moore for defendant.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

Before Judge Curtis.

AN ACTION FOR LAWYERS' FEES—HOW SOME ADVERTISE.

Alexander Fink et al. vs. Henry C. Ulman et al.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $117 50 alleged to have been overcharged by the defendants, comprising the law firm of Ulman, Reed & Freeland. The case came before the Court on a motion made by plaintiffs' counsel to open a default and judgment taken before Joseph Koch, Esq., referee, by the defendants. From the affidavits it appears that Messrs. Fink & Sons employed the defendants as their lawyers to recover a debt of about $2,500; an attachment was obtained by them against the property of the debtors, who were non-residents, and a few days after the claim was settled by the parties, without the further intervention of the attorneys, for $1,800. The defendants thereupon put in a bill for $219 25, which they charged to Fink & Sons. The latter protested to this bill as exorbitant, but defendants answered that in pursuance of a bill of costs which they had prepared the plaintiffs were legally bound to pay. The bill was paid, and then this suit was brought to recover the overcharge, alleged to be $117 50.

During the argument, Mr. G. F. Langbein, for the plaintiffs, was very severe upon the defendants, who he said, were disgracing the legal profession by issuing circulars and cards with rated prices for services upon them. A large yellow document, which the defendants call a "charter," was exhibited to the Court. With this, counsel said, the defendants went about the City obtaining the subscriptions of merchants.

Judge CURTIS, upon making an examination of these documents, expressed his opinion that such practices were very unprofessional, and ought not to be resorted to by members of the Bar. Such things were a reproach to the profession; injured lawyers in general, and made a shopkeeper's trade of what should be a high and honorable profession.

Mr. [illegible] Porter, in behalf of the defendants, claimed that they had a perfect right to issue such documents and circulars. He also took the position that the Marine Court had no jurisdiction of the action, as the money had once been paid, and there having been a settlement, the Marine Court had no equity powers to disturb it. Hence the default should not be opened.

Judge CURTIS, after a full hearing on both sides, decided to open the default and judgment, and sent the case back to the referee.

For plaintiffs, Mr. George F. Langbein; for defendants, Mr. D. M. Porter.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Eliza Cleary vs. Nicholas Dugan et al.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff on account of the alleged negligence of the defendants. From the complaint it appears that the defendant was the owner of certain lots of land on the northerly side of Canal-street, between Devoe-street and Hamilton-avenue. The lots are about ten feet below the level of the street, and it is alleged that in consequence of excavations the pavement settled, and was in a dangerous condition, and thus became a public nuisance, and that one evening in August last, the plaintiff, passing the street, was caught between the flag stones and thrown down, and injured, whereby she sustained damages, as alleged, to the amount of $10,000. The defendants deny any carelessness or negligence on their part. Case continued.

Mr. Lewis for plaintiff; Judge Reynolds for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 8.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Woods vs. Miller, Winkler vs. Bohn, Dalley vs. Cohen, Hammett vs. Bleeman, Emmins vs. Hagar, Hammett vs. Brands, Shepard vs. Lynch, Hoover vs. Wise, Welsh vs. Burke, Alexander vs. Costello, Fitch vs. Costello, Snowden vs. Marshall, Bensil vs. Vinet, Finkelmeyer vs. Lyons, Thorpe vs. Smith, Loomis vs. Bertrand, Cleary vs. Joice, Eyckmann, Jr., vs. Grimmell, Compton vs. Kline, Goldberger vs. Goodhart, Gauntz vs. Geery, Whittingham vs. Steele, Gillies vs. Orowan, Bobert vs. Wagner, Wiegand vs. Stiegel, Burnett vs. Langtree, Nash vs. Judson, First National Bank of Waverly vs. Jewett, Harris vs. Mahoney, Morrison vs. Perrin.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Piez vs. Rosse; Hayes vs. Johnson; Blunt vs. Haines; Harrington vs. McGlynn; Novelty Spring Co. vs. P. Bessel; Wood vs. Hudson; Schroeder vs. Rittner; Weld vs. Bowns; Daby vs. Jourdan; Stone vs. Purcell.

Heilprin vs. Augustine; motion granted for fourth Friday.

Goodwin vs. Ackerson; motion granted for March 18.

Selleck vs. Winser; motion granted and for a writ of inquiry.

Bassett vs. Bowne; motion granted for second Friday.

Davidson vs. Spinola; motion granted for second Friday.

Mellor vs. Harts; motion granted for 25th of March.

Rothschild, Jr., vs. Stadelmann; motion granted for third Friday.

Clapp vs. Seibert; motion granted by consent of plaintiff's attorney.

Parker vs. Havens; order granted.

Selling vs. National Citizens' Bank; motion denied with leave to renew on further affidavits.

Kemp vs. Messick; motion granted changing venue.

Hogan vs. Hinton; motion granted for short calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Judge Jones.

O'Brien vs. Merchants' Insurance Co.; motion granted and commission issued.

Kelly vs. Jack; motion granted.

Dowd vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Ayer et al. vs. Kobbe et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Mercantile Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Spencer.

Flynn vs. Paine; injunction vacated with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Davol vs. Plant; receiver appointed.

Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Barclay; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Vilmar vs. Newbauer; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Kellman vs. Kienzel; settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1722	Higgins vs. Cunningham.	1889½	Swords vs. Edgar.
1065	Earle vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1907¼	Putnam vs. New.
1621	Van Allen vs. American Nat. Bank.	1913	Andrews vs. McDermott.
521	Osborn vs. Architectural Iron Works.	1921	Decker vs. Jones.
1073	Bacon vs. Dan Rice.	77	McMahon vs. Conn. Life Ins. Co.
2123	McIntyre vs. Griffin.	1961	Bishop vs. Fash.
400	Sutton vs. Daggles.	1966	Bridgeport Brass Co. vs. Malvent.
873	Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Co.	1901	Stoney vs. Farmers' Transportation Co.
1697	Allen vs. Irving Nat. Bank.	1931	Benedict vs. Horn.
		1763	Hirsch vs. Towsky.
		1935	Pender vs. Bryan.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
244	Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash R. R. Co.	332	Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1624	Gordon vs. Solomon.	1530	Field vs. Devlin.
1512	Brakebush vs. Woodruff.	454	Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1671	Hewett vs. Miller.	1462	Sicher vs. Thayer.
1532	Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bk. of N. Y.	1380	Fisk vs. Sears, administrator, &c.
6080	Walsh, exr. vs. Saxton.	1466	Sinnater vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1301¼	Marsh vs. Salomon.	1610	Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1261½	Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.	1606	Wilson vs. Outerbridge.
1572	Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	1196	Uhl vs. Minaldi.
1564	Lyons vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	1642	Judge vs. N. Y. and Albany Propeller Line.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
51	Boyd vs. Schlesinger.	68	Lathrop Sewing Mach. Co. vs. The Bond and Lathrop Man'fg Co.
53	Hoffman, Mayor, &c. vs. Schultz et al.	69	State of Tennessee vs. Powell.
54	Same vs. Same.	70	Hudson vs. Barrand.
55	Roberts vs. Howe Machine Co.	71	Kip vs. Kip.
56	Bell vs. Stephens.	72	McLaughlin vs. Crisfield.
57	Oneida National Bank vs. Clark.	73	Norton vs. Stanton & Drew.
58	Gilman vs. Healey.	74	Phillips vs. Manning, Jr.
59	Savery vs. Anderson.	75	Marx vs. Rosenfeld, Jr.
60	Delanan vs. Duncan.	76	Kelly, Sheriff vs. Babcock.
61	Babcock vs. Stafford.	77	Goodwin vs. Einstein.
62	Stafford vs. Babcock.	78	Mead vs. Sandford.
63	Byrnes vs. McCune.	79	Meserole vs. Stiefel.
64	Solomon vs. Jackson.	80	Bain vs. Brown.
65	National Park Bank vs. Lichfield.	81	Gording vs. Kobbe.
66	Ritter vs. Boody.		
67	Elmore vs. Bank N. Y. and Jamaica Railroad Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Steinberg vs. Cohn.	97	Desmond vs. Depau.
36	Stevens vs. Corn Exchange Co.	98	Third vs. Depau.
42	Pike vs. Porter.	99	Sandford vs. Orrell.
72	Reed vs. Barnes.	108	In re Harmony Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
73	Hunt vs. Purdy.	128	Osgood vs. Carpenter.
81	McElrath vs. Warren.		

The call commences at No. 130—Phelps vs. Emmons.

SUPERIOR COURT—[illegible]

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2217	Williams vs. Potter.	1391	Eder vs. Schelle.
1399	Burbank vs. North Amer. R. S. Co.	1604	Mitchell vs. Schneider.
1185	Holdane vs. Hines.	1902	Baum vs. Lightbourne.
677	Fisher vs. Luling.	1305	Wolpery vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1697	Ditto vs. The American Steel Tool Co.	1403	Moore vs. Hilton.
703	Roediger vs. McIntyre.	1408	Breese vs. Breese.
1370	Sealy vs. Dempsey.	1407	Lent vs. Axtell.
1355	Heinemann vs. Dodd.		

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2000	Cohen vs. Blumenthal.	2094	Condict vs. The Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
2003	Garety vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.	1872	Logan vs. Ranous.
1108	Moore vs. Bonnell.	1882	Kidd vs. Shaw.
1614	Vincent vs. Sands.	2134	Guille vs. Lyons.
1734	Duncan vs. O'Brien.	2136	Webb vs. North American S. S. Co.
420	Young vs. Western Transp. Telegraph Co.	2144	Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Gaines.
1644	Riley vs. Weeks.	2146	Lindheim vs. DeWitt.
374	Walcott vs. Bingham.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
781	Aaron vs. Goodspeed.	566	McIlvaine vs. Penfield.
783	Meier vs. Howard.	551	Huggins vs. National Steam Navigation Company.
567	Hornthal vs. Bernstein.	481	Burrell vs. Henry.
501	Drake vs. Gorinsara.	382	Gedney vs. Donnelly.
640	Wall vs. Richards.	553	Stern vs. Maybeck.
484	Tropman vs. Kelly.	567	Anderson vs. Tooker.
477	Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	484	Macrath vs. Delprat.
741	Botts vs. Futhmann.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4521	Kyle vs. Weld.	442	Fairs vs. Manning.
4522	Thompson vs. Weld.	444	Freund vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
201	Wardell vs. Carnana.	434	Andanegs vs. Rooke.
325	Fraser vs. Bingham.	437	Ameisung vs. Hillyenberg.
383	Simon vs. Wolf.	441	Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Carroll.
315	Scallon vs. Bucking.	148	Carroll vs. Sullivan.
411	Ballows vs. Young.	449	Hein vs. Levy.
457	Dean vs. Brock.	440	Horan vs. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank.
455	Leslie vs. Mills.	495	Scribe vs. Bonita.
460	Davison vs. Litchfield.		
466	Clark vs. Hemmingway.		

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
471	Dean vs. Carter.	456	Fibel vs. Rogaliner.
472	Levy vs. Stern.	455	Casey vs. Deegan.
409	Lord vs. Tiffany.	461	DeGraff vs. Sproul.
469	Brigham vs. Beach.	462	Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.
447	Devoe vs. McElwain.	464	Hilton vs. Burrows.
465	Fibel vs. Rogaliner.	466	Matthews vs. Barney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Joseph Dollard; robbery.	10	The People vs. Thomas McKenna; mayhem.
2	The People vs. Michael Kavanagh, Joseph White; robbery.	11	The People vs. Richard Lawless; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Washington Sands, Wm. H. Bennett; burglary.	12	The People vs. Maurice Warschauer; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. James Gavigan; burglary.	13	The People vs. Margaret Smith; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. James Rivington; burglary.	14	The People vs. Robert Short; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Charles Varra, Wm. Sullivan, Peter Curry; burglary.	15	The People vs. Jeremiah Phelan; grand larceny.
7	The People vs. James Murphy, Robert Mahoney, John Clark, Michael Conklin; burglary.	16	The People vs. Charles Courdray; grand larceny.
8	The People vs. Lawrence Hines; burglary.	17	The People vs. Joseph Albert; grand larceny.
9	The People vs. Lawrence Hines; felonious assault and battery.	18	The People vs. Julia Gerrin.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 8, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, March 8—P. M.

Gold fell to-day below 111 ₽ cent.; sales for a few minutes at 110⅞ ₽ cent., from which there was a reaction about 3 o'clock P. M. to 111⅛ ₽ cent., or one ₽ cent. below the closing rate on Monday night. There was said to be a considerable amount of short contracts closed up in the forenoon at about 112 ₽ cent., but assuming this rumor to be well-founded, it only illustrates the extreme weakness of the market, which soon fell one ₽ cent. on this exceptional demand. There is apparently no courage left among buyers or among parties disposed to believe that the fall has been too rapid to last, and that the metal is a safer purchase than sale on speculation at the extreme low quotations. The pressure of Foreign Exchange, arising from the heavy exports of Cotton last week and this from the Southern markets, upon a moderate and unwilling demand here, has much to do with the continued weakness in Gold, and this really *practical* present influence operates strongly against any serious attempt to turn the course of speculation on the mere *theory*, looking to the future, that the price is low enough. Bills on London, Bankers', are unsettled between 108 @ 108⅜ ₽ cent.; Merchant bills and Southern Bank bills, 107⅞ @ 107⅝ ₽ cent. On Paris, 5.21¼ @ 5.20 to the dollar. Money is superabundant at from 4 to 6 ₽ cent. to the Brokers, so there is no lack of encouragement to speculate in and carry, for a rise, any amount of Gold, or the Public Funds, or Exchange, if the market were not so completely demoralized by the present decline.

On the Stock Exchange the lowest sales of the Public Funds were for the 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, 108 @ 107⅞ ₽ cent., the last figure for a lot of '65s at the 2½ P. M. Government Board. The 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, 109; 1868s, May and November, 110 ₽ cent. The 10-40 years 5 ₽ cents sold at [illegible]. From these rates there was a recovery of ⅛ @ ¼ ₽ cent. in the afternoon of the past [illegible] upward turn in Gold. The Southern State Bonds were again active and upward, new Tennessees selling at 49 @ 49½ and old Virginias 76 ₽ cent. Late in the day Tennessees fell back to 48 @ 47⅞ ₽ cent. The Railway market through the Forenoon was disposed to sympathize with the further fall in Gold, and the speculation in the New-York and Western Roads looked bearish for several hours, reversing, to some extent, the temper of the market last night. At the late Boards the feeling was something better, and after the Boards the quotations noted below were made in the Long Room.

The lowest sales of Bankers' Exchange on London were at 108⅛ @ 108⅜ ₽ cent., 60 days, and 108⅞ @ ⅞, short sight.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅜
American Gold Coin	112⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	47⅝	47⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	96⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert's	90⅞	90⅞
Reading Railroad	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅛	119⅞
Northwestern Common	73⅛	73⅛
Northwestern Preferred	88⅞	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	37⅞	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78½	75⅜
St. Paul Common	63½	63⅝
Lake Shore	87½	86⅞
Erie	25⅝	26
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	29⅝
New-Jersey Central	104⅛	103

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 8.

General balance yesterday	$91,249,542 26
Gold receipts	567,391 04
Gold payments	111,558 23
Gold balance	75,306,739 14
Currency receipts	842,494 79
Currency payments	436,956 89
Currency balance	5,378,988 87
General balance	91,686,681 66
Customs	481,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. coupon, 1881	114	5-20 coupon, 1867	108⅜
5-20 coupon, 1862	110⅜	5-20 coupon, 1868	108⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	109⅝	5 ₽ cent. reg'd, 1874	107
5-20 coupon, 1865	109⅜	10-40 coupon	106⅜
5-20 coupon, n. i., 1865	108	6s, Currency	112⅛
5-20 reg'd, 1867	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edward D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100¼
City 6s, new	101⅝	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	115⅝	115⅝
Pennsylvania Central	113⅝	114
Reading	96⅜	96⅜
Lehigh Valley	54	54⅜
Catawissa Preferred	34⅝	34⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	27⅝
Northern Central	41	41½
Lehigh Navigation	31⅜	31½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	92

In the recent discussions of the Land Grant policy for the help of Railways in the United States, we notice with much surprise that at least three Western Senators fell into the gross blunder of charging the Illinois Central of still holding four-fifths of their Land Grant of 1850 out of the market. And, what is equally remarkable, there was no other Senator present prepared to contradict the story. The truth is, the original grant was 2,595,000 acres, and not a single acre has ever been withheld from market. More than four-fifths have been sold, and the remnant of about 450,000 acres would be gladly sold if the Company could find purchasers, not at fifty dollars an acre, but at an average of one-fifth the price. There never was a Land Grant so ably and liberally administered in the interest and to the rapid advancement of the State in which it is located, or with greater credit to the General Government that made the grant.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,902,429. Included in the exports were 15,460 bales cotton, valued at $1,702,218.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT ARE BEING MARKETED WITH GREAT SUCCESS. The first issue of $500,000 has already been placed, and sales are being [illegible] second issue.

About $3,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $80,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into interest bearing capital; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Financial Agents,
No. 12 Wall-street, N. Y.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company, indorsed in currency by the Chicago and Rock Island Railway, for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Pamphlets, with full particulars, furnished by FRANK & GANS, No. 16 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	151	Leather, Sides	6,368
Cotton, bales	4,094	Pecans, pkgs	[illegible]
Cotton Seed, bags	5,001	Petroleum, ref., bbls	676
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	140	Cut Meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	15,040	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bags	300	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
B. W. Flour, pkgs	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	4,384	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	1,300	Tea, boxes	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	300	Syrup, bbls	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	760	Tobacco, hhds	120
Hops, bales	251	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	361
Hides, bbls	353	Wool, bales	150

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—497 bales Cotton, 2,735 bbls. Rosin, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, 24,300 lbs. Cheese, 11,300 lbs. Bacon.

By the brig *Eclair*, for Bilboa—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—753 bales Cotton, [illegible] Mahogany, [illegible] 5 cases Cigars, 267 cases Sewing Machines, 21,000 lbs. Grease, 9 bales Furs, [illegible] 2,000 boxes Extract, 70 hhds. Asphaltum, 3,875 lbs. Beeswax, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, 5 bales Sarsaparilla, 10 bbls. Apples.

By the bark *Franklin*, for Trieste—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Solicente*, for Barcelona—1,300 bbls. Resin, 204½ tons Logwood, 130 boxes Extract Logwood.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been slow of sale at 36c.@38½c. for Yellow, ₽ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds on the basis of our quotations, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50 @$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 75@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$4 50; Men's Calf, Sewed, $4@$5 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $1 50 @$2 25; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 25; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 30@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 25@[illegible]; Youths', [illegible]; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 05@$1 75; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$2 25; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 40c.@$1 05; Ladies' Cloth made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern made, 80c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern made, 70c.@$1 50; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₽ pair.

BRICKS—Have been inactive since our last, including Common Hard at $6@$9 50; Croton, $15@$20, and Philadelphia Front at $30@$42 50 ₽ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet and depressed. We quote: Adamantine, light weight, at 19c.@22½c.; Plain Sperm, 37½c.@40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ₽ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in light demand since our last at $2 for Rosendale, ₽ bbl.

COAL—Has been quiet at about previous figures, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas at $7 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5@$7 ₽ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COCOA—Has been dull and heavy, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 12½c.@13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 20c., gold, ₽ lb.; Caracas, 23c., currency. [illegible] Sales 50 bags Maracaibo and 50 bags Caracas on our quotations.

COFFEE—Has been inactive and nearly nominal in price. Holders have been generally firm in their views, but buyers have been unwilling to operate to any considerable extent at prevailing rates. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@16½c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17½c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9¼c., gold, ₽ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been unimportant; sales, 9,010 bags; stock in first hands to-day, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 35,435 bags here, and 65,376 bags at all the distributing ports.

Stock of Rio at the Distributing Ports.

At	Bags.
New-Orleans	None.
Mobile	2,000
Savannah	1,500
Baltimore	26,435
New-York	35,435
Grand total	65,376

COTTON—A further material decline in prices occurred to-day, under free offerings and the extreme depression in gold. Sales were made of 4,697 bales for early delivery, (of which 380 bales were to arrive,) including 2,280 bales to shippers, 980 bales to spinners and 412 bales to speculators. Also, 2,750 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales basis Low Middling for March at 20c.@20¼c.; 2,000 bales do. for April at 19½c.@20¼c.; 1,000 bales do. for May at 19⅞c.@20c.; 2,200 bales do. for June at 19⅞c.@20c., ₽ lb. The market closed in favor of purchasers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17½	17⅝	18	18¼
Good Ordinary	19	19⅛	19½	19¾
Low Middling	20⅛	20¼	20⅝	20⅞
Middling	21	21⅛	21½	21¾
Good Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅝	22⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	4,094
Receipts last week	13,122
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	663,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	1,250
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	85,600

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been in fair demand and quoted generally firm, though somewhat irregular in price, since our last.

FEATHERS—The demand has been limited at unaltered figures. Live Geese, 75c.@85c. ₽ lb.

FISH—Business has been on a moderate scale; prices have been quoted about as before. Dry Cod at $5 [illegible] ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$26 75; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$11, ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₽ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@37c. for Scale, and 25c.@27c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and heavy, though the principal holders have not been disposed to press sales at the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., including very poor to choice superfine State and Western, here, at $4 55@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 90@$5 20; good to choice spring Extra, $5@$5 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 55@$4 90
Extra State	4 90@ 5 20
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 85@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 35@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been in less demand, and rather weak in prices; sales have been reported since our last, of 470 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$6 20 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 50@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 25 @$4 85 for Inferior to Choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 235 bbls. Corn Meal has been inactive at $4 50@$4 85 for Western; $4 40@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 90 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Calorie, ₽ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at from $2 25@$2 70 ₽ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been but little inquiry for any description, and prices have been depressed. We quote new crop Layer Raisins at $4 20@$4 25, currency; old crop Layer Raisins, $3@$3 25, currency, ₽ box; Currants, 12½c.@13c. ₽ lb.; Almonds, 22½c.@26c.; Figs, 12c.@24c.; Turkish Prunes, 10½c.@11c.; Brazil Nuts, 10½c.@11c.; Leghorn Citron, 30c.@33c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, mainly for export, but at lower and irregular prices; sales have been reported of 47,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 32; Red and Amber Western at $1 24@$1 30; No. 1 Spring at $1 22@$1 22½; No. 2 Spring at $1 10@$1 17½ for Milwaukee, in store and delivered, the latter rate for choice; No. 3 Spring (small lots) at $1@$1 05; White Genesee at $1 40@$1 60; Red and Amber State and Pennsylvania at $1 30@$1 39½ ₽ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply, and quoted firmer, but has been rather lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,500 bushels at $1 02½@$1 05 for Old Western, in store and delivered; 90c.@$1 02 for New Western, the latter rate for very choice; $1 03@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 03@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 90c.@97½c. for unsound Western ₽ bushel. Rye continues in light demand at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western, $1@$1 10 for State, ₽ bushel. Barley has been in some request, but having been held above the limits of purchasers there have been no important transactions reported. A small lot of fair Canada West was sold at $1 05 ₽ bushel. Barley Malt has been in slack request and unsettled in price. Oats have been rather more freely dealt in at prices have been quoted in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,500 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@61½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@62½c. for car lots of Ohio; 60c.@62c. for State, fresh track and delivered; 57c.@60c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₽ bushel. The export clearances have been unimportant.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in fair request and buoyant in price. Further sales of 2,600 bales Bagging have been made here and at Boston, part to arrive, at 13c.@14c., gold, ₽ lb., in bond. We quote Bags at 15c.@15½c. for light to extra heavy, each. Bagging at 21c., currency, ₽ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet since our last at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long rye ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been quoted firm, though the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: American at $195@$210 for Undressed, and $265@$315 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ₽ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 14½c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@12c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4¼c., currency, ₽ lb.

HIDES—Have been in less demand at about former rates. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 22½c.@23½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@23½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 22½c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@21½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@20 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Bogota, 19@21 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Truxillo, 17c.@18 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Rio Hacha, 17@20 lbs., 18c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 16@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Pernambuco, 16@18 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Western, 16@24 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run; *Dry Salted Hides*—Maranhao, 20@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 20@23 lbs., 12c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 20@23 lbs., 12c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@14c.; Savanilla, 20@23 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 20@23 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Sandwich Islands, 20@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run; *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@55 lbs., 12c.@11½c.; Para, 23@25 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; [illegible] City Slaughter, Cow, 40@60 lbs., 10¼c.@11¼c., currency; *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@12 lbs., [illegible], gold, selected; Sierra Leone, [illegible] gold, as they run; [illegible] *Calcutta Slaughter, Cow*, [illegible]; *Calcutta Dead Green*, [illegible]; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, [illegible]; Singapore Buffalo, [illegible]; Penang Cow, [illegible], gold.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy, including New-York at 12c.@20c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@19c.; Michigan at 12c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, [illegible]; Old Olds at 5c.@8c., ₽ lb. Receipts to-day, 251 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive at $2 75@$3 ₽ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request since our last, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 25c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 45c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₽ lb. The day's receipts have been 6,368 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in light demand at $1 40 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₽ bbl.

LUMBER—Trade has been rather dull in all descriptions, though no important changes have been noted in prices.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in some demand but at lower rates; 150,000 lbs. changed hands at 19½c.@19¾c., currency ₽ lb. Iron has been less sought after, and has been quoted irregular in price; sales 700 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig, part at $34; and 50 tons No. 1 Scrap, from second hand, on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been dull and rather weak in price. Tin has been in limited demand at about former figures; sales, 100 slabs Straits at 32½c., gold, ₽ lb., and 500 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates, on the basis of $8 37½, gold, for I. C., ₽ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 19½c.@19¾c., ₽ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $33@$34 50; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $31@$32 50; American Forge, $30@$31; Scotch Pig, $33@$37; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ₽ ton; Pig Lead, $6 15@$6 25, in gold, ₽ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 12½, in gold, ₽ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $6 50@$7 ₽ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 32½c.@33c. in gold, ₽ lb.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34c. in gold, ₽ lb.; English, 30½c.@31c. in gold, ₽ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 50@$8 75; Terne Plates, $6 75@$8, in gold, ₽ box; Zinc, 10c.@10½c. ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet; prices have been without change of moment. Sales, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 78c.@81c. ₽ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Crop English Islands at 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@85c. ₽ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@28c.	23c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	40c.@45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	42c.@44c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@65c.	45c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	38c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less demand and quoted rather cheaper, on the basis of $2 05@$2 12½ for Strained to Good Strained, ₽ 280 lbs.; receipts, — bbls.; sales, 1,780 bbls.; exports, 2,735 bbls. Tar has been dull but steady; 30 bbls. (large size) Wilmington changed hands at $3 ₽ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been inactive and unsettled. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for at from 44½c.@45½c., chiefly at from 44½c.@45c., for merchantable and shipping, ₽ gallon; sales, 370 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@45½c. ₽ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75 ₽ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 05@$8 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$3. Pitch, $2 50 @$2 62½ ₽ bbl.

OILS—Whale has been quiet but steady. Some inquiry has been noted for Crude Sperm, of which 250 bbls. were sold at $1 60 ₽ gallon. Linseed Oil has been dull and irregular in price. Business in other descriptions has been on a very limited scale. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm, at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ₽; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 84c.@86c. in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 27½@$1 30; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@36½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₽ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 60c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.; Refined, Yellow, 75c.@77½c.; White, 85c.@92½c. ₽ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING MARCH 7.—*Sperm*—The market has ruled quiet since our last, the only transactions being 175 bbls. at $1 60 ₽ gallon, for manufacturing.

Whalebone—Sales in New-York of 2,500 lbs. Arctic at 90c., gold, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending March 7, 1870.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	829	121	47,000
Same time last year	1,304	1,001	52,470

Exports.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
For the week ending March 7, 1870	1,262	—	4,800
Previously	2,022	208	42,800
From Jan. 1 to date	3,284	208	47,410
Same time last year	1,725	300	111,887

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The market has been depressed for all descriptions. The further material fall in gold and the weakness in the foreign exchanges have operated against free purchases, especially for export. Holders have been more disposed to realize, and prices have been quoted lower, and in the local market, nearly nominal. Some little speculative inquiry was noted for Refined but not of a very confident nature, at even the prevailing figures. Crude has been quoted irregularly at from 14½c.@15½c., in bulk; 19½c.@20½c., in shipping order here, and nominally 18c. [illegible] in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₽ gallon, but the demand has been light. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quoted in this market, sales having been reported of only 350 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, 27⅞c.@28c.; and 2,000 bbls. do. April to July delivery, [illegible] ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia the reported purchases reached 11,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26¾c.@27c. ₽ gallon. A sale of 3,000 bbls., do., April to July delivery, was also reported at 28c. ₽ gallon. The price of the March delivery Oil in our last should have been printed [illegible] ₽ gallon. The total exports of Refined Oil have been [illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. The export clearances have been 162,719 gallons. Refined Oil, in [illegible] ₽ gallon. Naphtha has been in slack demand at 9½c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered and purchased freely at lower prices, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$25 for [illegible] for New Mess; $24 75@$25 for Thin and Medium Mess; [illegible] for Prime Mess; [illegible] for Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Also, 4,250 bbls. Mess including seller March and April, at $24 25@$25 ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at 11c.@11½c. for Western, and 11½c.@12c. for City, ₽ lb. Cut Meats have been in demand and steady; sales have been reported of 259 pkgs., at 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@14c., chiefly at 14½c., for Hams ₽ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, but at drooping rates; sales equal to 200 boxes, including Cumberland at [illegible], Short Rib at 14½c.@14c.; Long Clear at 13½c., ₽ lb. Lard has been more abundant and quoted lower, on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 368 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13½c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly 13½c.@13⅞c. for City, and 13¾c.@13½c. for fair to prime Western, ₽ lb. Also, 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, including seller March, at 13⅞c., and seller April and May, at 13½c.@13¾c. ₽ lb. Beef has been quiet but steady; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. at $9@$12 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in very limited request, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$29 ₽ tierce. A large sale of inferior Old was reported, but without particulars. Beef Hams are inactive at from $25@$31 50 ₽ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Butter has been in demand at about former rates, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@36c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@30c. ₽ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,135 pkgs. Cheese rules dull at from 6c.@17½c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 149 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₽ lb	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₽ lb	30@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₽ lb	25@28
Common State, firkins, ₽ lb	20@24
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₽ lb	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₽ lb	32@36
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₽ lb	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₽ lb	25@30
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₽ lb	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₽ lb	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₽ lb	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₽ lb	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₽ lb	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₽ lb	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₽ lb	18@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₽ lb	15@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₽ lb	22@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₽ lb	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₽ lb	17@17½
Fine State Factories, ₽ lb	16@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₽ lb	15@16
Common State Factories, ₽ lb	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb	15@16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb	14@15
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb	14@15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₽ lb	20@27
Good to Extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₽ lb	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₽ lb	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₽ lb	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Ulster, &c., Factories, ₽ lb	6@12

RICE—Has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Carolina at $6 75@$7, currency; Rangoon, in bond, $2 60@$2 80, gold, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet and weak in price, including Turk's Island at 37½c.@40c.; Cadiz, 38c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground at [illegible]; Liverpool Fine, at [illegible] $2 45, by the invoice, ₽ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 45c. ₽ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool fine, $2 80@$2 85; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's, do., $2 40; Higgins' do., $2 40 @$2 75; Evans', Dean's, Park's, Cheshire, &c., $2 15 @$2 25; Liverpool Ground, $1 45@$1 50 ₽ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive and rather weak in price, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for pure Refined ₽ lb.

SEEDS—The market has been inactive and prices have been depressed for most kinds. We quote: Clover, at 13½c.@13c. ₽ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 25; Timothy, $4 25@$4 75; Canary, $3 40@$3 60, currency; Calcutta Linseed, $2 17½@$2 20, gold, ₽ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in less demand, including Honduras, Deer at 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₽ lb.; Southern and Texas, 38c.@40c., currency, ₽ lb.; Tampico Goat, 60c.@65c.; Matamoras, 55c.@62½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 45c.@50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency, ₽ lb.; Madras, each, 45c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in light demand at former rates; Castile at 12½c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 9¼c., and No. 1 at 7c., ₽ lb.

SPICES—There has been but little movement in the line; prices have been irregular. We quote: Mace at $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 40c.@45c.; Cloves at 28c.; Pepper at 20½c.@21c.; Pimento at 18c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull and heavy since our last. Sales 640 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¼c.@9½c. ₽ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9½c.@9⅞c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10c.@10⅝c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11c., ₽ lb. New crop Cuba about ¼c. ₽ lb. over these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in slack demand, ranging from 11¾c.@14c. as the extremes, ₽ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Loaf, Crushed, 13½c.; Granulated, 13¼c.; Ground, 13⅛c.; White A, 12½c.; Yellow C, 11¾c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Moderate sales have been reported of 55,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9½c.; also, 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@13¾c.; and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c.

TEAS—The market has been quiet; prices have showed no important change. We quote job lots thus: Green—common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 45; common to fair Young Hyson, 85c.@95c.; good to fine do., $1@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 25@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 87½c.@$1 10; good to fine do., $1 10@$1 30; extra fine to finest do., $1 40@$1 75; common to fair Imperial, 87½c.@$1 10; good to fine do., $1 10@$1 30; extra fine to finest do., $1 40@$1 75; common to fair Twankay, 55c.@65c.; good to fine, 65c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 70c.@75c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 70c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@95c.; extra fine to finest do., $1 05@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 70c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@95c.; extra fine to finest do., $1 05@$1 55; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest do., $1@$1 50 ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been dull and rather less firm; sales 144 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@14c.; and job lots of Seed Leaf at about previous figures. We quote: *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 7½c.@8c.; Good Lugs, 8½c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@12c.; Fine Leaf, 12c.@13½c.; Selections, 13c.@14c. ₽ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 50c.@80c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 15c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@45c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 15c.@25c.; Wrappers, 30c.@70c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; good, 87c.@92c., currency; fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I. cut, 85c.@90c., currency; II. cut, $1 02½@$1 05, currency; average lot, 90c.@95c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@28c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHALEBONE—The week's business in this line Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. sum up thus: "We have to report a sale of 2,500 lbs. Arctic, on private terms, for home use. Arctic is now generally held at 90c. gold. Northwest, 88c.@89c., gold. South Sea, 75c., gold, nominal. Stock Feb. 28, 1870, 224,000 lbs.; sales for home consumption, 2,800 lbs.; stock at date, 220,500 lbs. Whalefoots—Bleached, 25,000 lbs. were sold at 6¼c. for export."

WHISKY—Continues inactive at about former prices; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 95c.@$1 ₽ gallon; receipts 361 bbls.

WOOL—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable lots of domestic fleece and pulled, as also for California Wool. The offerings have been on a reduced scale, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of sellers. Messrs. WALTER BROWN & CO. will hold their next public sale on Thursday, March 24.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ₽ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	45@50
¾ and ¼ blood Fleece; Common and ¼ blood Fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	60@70
Extra and XX Fleece	50@55
¾ and ¼ blood Fleece; Common and ¼ blood Fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	44@46
¾ and ¼ blood Fleece; Common and ¼ blood Fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@26
Common Fleece	17@22
Common Fleece, burry	15@20
Santa Fe.	
Washed white Fleece	31@34
Unwashed white Fleece	20@24
Black Fleece	18@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	30@35
Spring Clip, A 1	28@30
Spring Clip, A 2	25@30
Spring Clip, A 3	22@25
Spring Clip, B	18@22
Spring Clip, C	15@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, C	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@5c. ₽ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	36@40
Pulled, super	35@37
Pulled, low	20@22
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@47
Super	41@47
No. 1	12@16
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	28@35
Western limed pulled	25@32
Southern limed pulled	30@35
Tub washed	50@57
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	30@34
Mexican	17@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	20@31
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	18@21
Donskoi Washed	27@31

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, though the engagements have not been remarkably extensive. For Liverpool, there were taken 7,500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ₽ lb.; 28,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, and by steam, at 4d. ₽ bushel, with as much as 5d. subsequently demanded; 600 boxes Bacon, &c., part at 25s. 6d.@26s.; 50 hhds. tallow on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a vessel with 7,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 7, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Hughes, Miller, Moore, Culkin, Cotter, Welhan, McKeever, Dimond, Croker, Cunningham, Long—12.

The minutes of meeting held March four were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of Paran Stevens, Moses Taylor, and other property-owners on Fifth-avenue, against placing Stafford or other wooden pavements on said avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That the Corporation Counsel be directed to have Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, from Third-avenue to East River, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Alderman Long—

That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Madison-avenue west to Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That a sewer be built in Weehawken-street, from West Tenth to Christopher street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That Sixty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That the Justices assigned to each of the Police Courts be empowered to appoint each a Police Court Clerk, at same salary now paid Court Clerks.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To appoint Hubert D. Glynn a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Alexander Newberger, resigned.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, To pave Seventeenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, and Forty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolutions, To donate one thousand and forty-four dollars and forty cents to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street; to permit Excelsior Boat Club to build boat-house at foot of Twenty-third-street, East River; to fence in vacant lots Numbers three hundred and seventy-eight and three hundred and eighty Tenth-avenue, and Number four hundred and fifty six West Thirty-second-street; to regulate and grade Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and Ninety-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, Number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, Fay, Shelley—15.

The minutes of March 3d were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Galvin—

Directing the Street Commissioner to have the stone stoops and the arches of the City Hall repaired and put in good condition.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Haughton the Committee on Finance were discharged from the further consideration of resolution to donate five thousand dollars to the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, and the same laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.: [illegible]

One of £500, dated Oct. 5, 1868, No. [illegible]

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
No. 54 South-street.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierls and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES, &c. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera,) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* denounces the Captain of the *Bombay* for proceeding after the collision with the *Oneida*, without ascertaining the injury sustained by the latter. The account of the disaster given by the Captain of the *Bombay* has been communicated to the State Department by Mr. MOTLEY....The Dublin *Irish Times* says the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* will soon be suspended in Ireland....In the House of Commons the debate on the Irish Land bill was resumed, but no action was reached....Lord PENZANCE, in the Divorce Court, has consented to hear, in full bench, arguments on the right of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT to proceed with the case for divorce, notwithstanding Lady MORDAUNT'S insanity....Mr. ADDINGTON, once English Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is dead....Sailing vessels arriving in England report heavy easterly gales and vast fields of ice floating southward....M. OLLIVIER made a speech at a banquet in Paris on Monday night, in which he asked advice of all parties for the Ministry, and not to keep aloof because errors had been made. The Ministry would yet succeed notwithstanding the difficulties and accidents they might encounter....Eight hundred conscripts marched yesterday to the *Marseillaise* office, sang the "Marseillaise," and quietly dispersed without interference from the Police. That journal yesterday contained violent letters from ROCHEFORT and other prisoners. A meeting of the "friends of order" was held in Paris on Monday evening, at which the recent rioting was denounced....The Pope has distributed to the members of the Council a *schema* proposing a dogmatical definition of the infallibility, giving the Fathers until the 17th inst. to send in suggestions on the subject, and in consequence, it is said, France has demanded that her representative should be present at the Council....No change has taken place in the Spanish Cabinet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CONKLING presented the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of this City in favor of a harbor of refuge at Block Island, and also those of the same body in opposition to Government telegraphing. Among the bills introduced was one for the redemption of legal tenders by providing that one-half of the payments on duties or imports may be made in these notes; and another to promote the civilization of Indians, and to prepare them for the rights of citizenship. Of the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. FOWLER directing the Secretary of the Treasury, as currency and gold are rapidly approximating in value, to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, so as to realize the premium now thereon. The resolution was laid over. A bill was reported to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern frontier of the country; and another making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war for use by a European Power in subduing American colonists claiming independence. The House bill for a special committee on Indian affairs in general was taken up and discussed at some length, but was finally laid aside without action, and the consideration of the Funding bill resumed. The question was on Mr. CORBETT'S amendment to strike out the fifth section making the interest on bonds payable in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and Frankfort. Mr. SHERMAN made the principal speech of the day. No vote was taken, and at 3:30 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, attention was called to the presence of numerous railway and other lobbyists on the floor, and a more stringent enforcement of the rule regarding the privilege of the floor was ordered. A bill to prevent the farther disposal of public lands in Dakota was amended so as to apply to all public lands, but then was rejected by a vote of 75 to 80. The Georgia bill was finally, after more debate, passed, but much altered, as Mr. BINGHAM'S amendment, providing that nothing in this bill shall affect the present office holders in the State, and that the election of Senators and Representatives in 1870 be held on the day named in the Constitution, or on such other day as the present Legislature may designate, was adopted by a vote of 114 to 71. A joint resolution was reported by Mr. LAFLIN from the Committee on Printing to discontinue the publication of engravings, &c., in the annual Patent Report, but not acted upon. A resolution authorizing the President to furnish a Steamer and tender for Capt. HALL'S proposed Arctic exploration, and appropriating therefor $100,000, was offered and referred. The House, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported to charter the National Homeopathic University, of New-York. Among the bills introduced was one concerning passengers arriving at the port of New-York, and one to charter the United States Mutual Benefit Company of New-York. The bill to enable the Foreign Bible and American Baptist Publication Societies to unite, reached a third reading. A communication was received from the Governor relating to a general bill for the incorporation of villages. The Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, the Senate bill to abolish the Contracting Board and the contracting system on the canals was taken up as a special order and, after a long debate, was ordered to a third reading. A communication from the Governor was received, urging the consideration of a general bill for the incorporation of villages and pointing out the evils arising from the existing mode, involving, as it does, the necessity for amendments of the charters as often, in some cases, as once a year. The House took a recess till 7½ P. M. The evening session was devoted to general orders.

GENERAL.

The documents sent to the House of Representatives yesterday regarding the recent massacre of Piegan Indians confirm the figures published some time ago. The Indians were suffering from small-pox, and dying at the rate of six a day. Of the 173 killed by far the greater portion consisted of women and children, and only fifteen were fighting men. The military authorities say they are unable to prevent the encroachments of whites upon the reserved lands of Indians, and the latter complain bitterly of the non-fulfillment of our treaty obligations. The Secretary of the Interior says the condition along the entire border is such that he calls the attention of the President to the imminent danger of general hostilities. The President, in his letter transmitting the papers, expresses the hope that the appropriations necessary to carry out the treaties of 1867 may be made, and that if an Indian war becomes inevitable the Government of the United States should not be responsible.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday, by a vote of 22 to 18, disapproved of the action of the trustees in relation to the charges against Mr. BENNETT, and directed them to call another meeting and inquire into the alleged dishonorable acts.

A bill to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company, for the purpose of bridging or tunnelling the Detroit River in the interest of the Great Western and Michigan Central Railways, was introduced in the Canadian Parliament yesterday.

The Governor-General of Canada, Sir JOHN YOUNG, it is said, will go in person to the Red River country on the closing of the present session of Parliament.

The Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday, sent to the Legislature the report of the Committee of the Executive Council on the application of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway for a further issue of State scrip, refusing the Executive consent to any further issue until the matter has been passed on by the Legislature. The report is accompanied by a personal communication from the Governor, in which he paints a gloomy picture of the financial condition of the road.

The Governor of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, recommends the sale of the State interest in railroads to reduce the State debt, which is $45,872,000; also the funding of all liabilities except the foreign debt.

The German theater and club-house at the corner of Seventh and Coates streets, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. The fire was discovered about 6 o'clock in the evening, and before the gathering of the audience.

The returns from New-Hampshire indicate the reëlection of Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS for Governor by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The Republicans still retain the majority in the Legislature, although it is somewhat reduced.

Capt. TRAUTMANN, of the *Silesia*, from Hamburg, via Havre, Feb. 23, will accept our thanks for late Continental papers.

Fire Marshal BRACKETT has sent in his report for the month of February, to the Commissioners, in which he states that in the City of New-York there were seventy-five fires during the month, four of which were of incendiary origin. The total number of fires the same month last year was seventy-four. The total loss this month was $722,890, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $1,275,000.

Collector BAILEY has made a complaint before Commissioner BETTS against a wholesale liquor dealer named SAMUEL L. STANLEY, belonging to the firm of H. WEBSTER & Co., of Broad-street, charging him with procuring false returns on a large quantity of whisky at the time of its withdrawal from bond.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD yesterday received a delegation of members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, on whose behalf Hon. WM. E. DODGE addressed him. He responded at some length.

The San Domingo Treaty.

Unless some substantial reason for delay exists, the Senate ought to promptly take up and act upon the San Domingo treaty. It is now clear that the Dominican Government has done all in its power to consummate the bargain. It must be owned, also, that the vote lately taken in the island on the question of annexation, was taken after an elaborate canvass of the whole question, public addresses on the subject being everywhere delivered, and the election being fair and full. So much we learn from our correspondent in the West Indies, in addition to the telegraphic summary of the result.

The question for the Senate to consider is a simple one. We take it to be beyond controversy that we need a foothold in the West Indies. In process of time it may become manifest that we need more than one such naval *point d' appui* in the Gulf waters; but at present the testimony of military and naval authorities is uniform and decisive, that one such port we must have without delay. The Senate is now to consider what that point shall be. Shall it be Samana, or St. Thomas, or St. Nicholas Mole, or all San Domingo? Primarily, it is clear that we are in need of no *entrepôt* of trade in the Antilles, nor could we afford to annex territory as territory. We do not propose to open an old junk store for all the tattered ends of creation, nor a real estate market in which we ourselves shall buy all the odd lots and out-of-the-way corners of the globe. The point we urge on the Senate is less one of expenditure than of economy; not a real estate purchase, but the acquisition of a solid, substantial, useful naval station, repair shop and coaling depot, in waters where such a station is indispensable.

In time of war the need of such a station in the West Indies is unquestionable; but even in time of peace it is quite as great, if not as immediately apparent. In our day, steam has taken the place of sails, except for cruising purposes, and at all times the coal-carrying capacity of our ships is so limited—especially in our new wooden screw fleet—as to make accessible coaling depots a great necessity. We look forward to see one such station established in the Mediterranean, and another in the South Pacific. At present the main need exists in the West Indies.

What the Senate is to determine seems to be, how can this want be cheaply supplied? It is claimed by the friends of the San Domingo treaty that the Dominican Republic can be annexed to our own at a very trifling cost; that the debt is small; that no loans of importance have been contracted; that the island will soon pay for itself, with American energy infused into it. Whether all this is or is not true, can only be determined by investigation. It is this investigation which we consider that the Senate is bound to make. The islanders have certainly done their part, and have a right to expect us to do ours. The treaty price is a mere song, and if this be, as is claimed, the whole of the cost involved, the bargain will be a good one. But the facts in the case remain for the Senate to settle.

Southern Sentiment and Policy.

Several Southern journals respond to the ideas recently advanced in these columns in regard to the true reconstruction policy of the South. It will be remembered that we deprecated the longer continuance of the ancient sectional animosities which existed previous to and during the war, and counseled an acceptance by the South of the fundamental political accomplishments which have since been wrought out. We did this upon the ground that the old political antagonisms had been submitted to that tribunal of *dernier ressort*, the wager of battle, and had been decided adversely to the South; that in the resulting adjustments the South had no voice; that those adjustments being finally agreed upon and settled, forbearance and amnesty to the South became the duty as well as the true policy of the North; and, finally, that all this had developed a corresponding obligation upon the part of the South to forego its obstruction and accept the result in a spirit of restored nationality.

In reply to these ideas, it is urged that the South has not been permitted to exercise any free will in the reassumption of its *status* in the Union, and that no obligation, therefore, rests upon it. In the very nature of things, such a concession could not have been made. It would have been ridiculous to have consulted an enemy fresh from battle fields, with hearts still beating with rage and bitter hatred, as to the conditions of peace, or the political *status* of the future. Of course the South would have clung to the issues upon which the war was fought; in fact we have seen that from the moment the rebel armies laid down their arms, they took up the same old arguments they had used previous to the war. They have done little else than cry out against usurpation, and tyranny, and military despotism, and the intrusion of Northern people, ever since.

It was unfortunate for the whole country, and especially for the South, that the process of reconstruction was embarrassed and prolonged. Had it been consummated four years ago—even upon the basis finally adopted—we should have encountered less opposition, North as well as South. The ex-rebels certainly had a more submissive temper then than now, and what seems almost unendurable in 1870 would have been accepted by them as unexpectedly lenient in 1866. They had a chastened spirit then which held their assertion in check.

We do not want the South to be humiliated or politically disabled, and we do not expect that its people will change its purely social organization. We do maintain, however, that it ought, cheerfully and sincerely, to lay aside its revived sectional prejudices, together with all the old heresies which brought on the war. It must put away the idea that a State is in any respect greater than the nation, and that there is any one class of men whose political rights are less than those of another's. We would freely and fully concede to our Southern brethren equal freedom with ourselves to regulate their social, industrial and political affairs under the Constitution. We would place them side by side with us in those respects, but not one step in advance or to the one side or the other of us.

With regard to the future but little can be said. The South holds its political destiny in its own hands, subject only to the restrictions of the Constitution as amended, and the spirit, either of conformation or resistance, which shall prevail. If it shall contend against accomplishment, and seek to revive dead issues, it can only retard its own material prosperity, and reject that equal participation in the political action of the future which we feel confident the moderate sentiment of the North is anxious to tender.

The Tribune and the Tariff.

When the TIMES pressed upon Congress, in December last, the reduction of taxation as one of the great duties of the session, the *Tribune* proposed to punish us therefor by reading us out of the Republican Party. By and by it became evident that in crying, "Down with the taxes," Senator SUMNER expressed the prevailing feeling of the party; and that the TIMES, in assuming its position, was sustained by the great body of the Republican Press. Nearly every influential journal in the land having advocated the policy which, in the case of the TIMES, the *Tribune* proposed to make a capital offense, that newspaper was compelled to change its tone. Instead of being privileged to read others out of the party, it found itself behind the party Press, solitary and alone, without voice or influence upon the subject.

The tariff question, however, brings out the *Tribune* in its old character. It assumes that it is entitled to decide how the tariff shall be discussed, and is very angry with the TIMES for daring to discuss it differently. It draws a line arraying on one side the monopolies it serves under the pretence of "protection," and on the other the radical free traders; and it is disgusted because we make war upon the monopolists without being free traders, and because—disregarding its chalk line—we stand upon the solid middle ground which the people occupy, and which forms the foundation of practical revenue reform. It compliments the out-and-out free traders, as, in the circumstances, it can well afford to do; and it hurls epithets at those who, caring little for abstractions, agitate for the revision and reduction of the Customs' list, in the interest both of the revenue and of American industry. The scolding of the *Tribune* does not harm us; on a question of this nature nothing it can say against us would hurt half so much as the compliments we might earn by taking a position on one side or the other of its arbitrary line.

Meanwhile we propound an inquiry which may enable the *Tribune* to furnish the means of testing the sincerity of its own professions in regard to certain duties, actual and proposed. In order that in any attempt at controversy we may start from some common premise, we ask it to state whether the duty, with other charges of importation, on the ordinary grades of steel manufacture equals eighty-six per cent. of the cost of their production in England?—whether the advocacy of a rate of duty which, with charges of importation, shall equal forty-three per cent. of such cost may be correctly stigmatized as free trade?—and whether, under the pretense of protecting industry, it is in favor of the enactment of the bill now pending before Congress, which increases the duty from two-and-a-quarter to three-and-a-quarter cents per pound? If the *Tribune* will, at the outset, give us explicit information upon these points, it is at liberty to parade its rhapsodies and its spleen through columns unlimited.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

A correspondent, referring to our remark that Texas and Georgia are not yet States, asks how they can ratify a constitutional amendment while in an inchoate condition? The point is one which has been fully discussed, and the conclusion arrived at, and conceded very generally, is that although not in full Federal communion as States, through formal recognition by and representation in Congress, yet their organization under the law being complete at the time the ratification was made, and no further act on their part being necessary, the mere formal recognition by Congress, and the admission of their Representatives, made the ratification complete and operative. The point made by our correspondent was raised in the case of Virginia, and a second formal ratification was suggested as a matter of precaution, but the proposal was not regarded of sufficient importance to justify the trouble, and no vote was had.

In this connection we notice that the *World* suggests possible opposition to the amendment on the ground that its ratification was extorted from the ex-rebel States, and expresses the hope that it will be nullified. It urges that if done at all it should be done speedily and effectually. It sees that unsuccessful opposition would damage its party by "turning the whole negro vote against it," and it declares that "the chances of resisting the operation of the amendment after it is declared adopted are very slender." We shall expect therefore that hereafter the Democracy will accept the Fifteenth Amendment to the extent of courting negro votes.

Will Women Go Crazy in Politics?

There is a curious debate going on in England between the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Spectator*, about what the *Spectator* calls the "Physiology of Political Women," the question being, what will be the probable effect on women's physical health of their participation in politics? The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks it will break them down through over-excitement; while the *Spectator* is satisfied that we cannot judge what its effects will be from what we see of the results of women's excitement now, inasmuch as the "excitement" to which they are exposed in our day is Society excitement, coupled with late hours, bad air, and unwholesome food. The excitement of politics, on the whole, it thinks likely to be wholesome, and cites the vigorous health of female politicians, like ELIZABETH of England, MARIA THERESA of Austria, and CATHARINE of Russia, in support of its position. The matter seems very interesting in presence of the fact that we are evidently on the verge of seeing female suffrage adopted in several of the States, and that in two of the Territories, Wyoming and Utah, it is already in operation.

But we do not believe it is quite as interesting as it looks. The celebrated female politicians, whose robust health we are called on to admire and draw deductions from, were picked women, who may be said to have made their own position. They sought all the difficulties they had to encounter, and their experience, therefore, is of little or no use to their sisters. Indeed, citing them by way of encouragement to the sex in general, is very like holding prize fighters up as examples of what men in general are capable of in the way of bodily endurance. Prize fighters select themselves for their work; no one thinks of going into the ring unless in addition to general bodily health and size of muscle, he has thorough confidence in his own powers, and is eager to try them. So also with regard to the possibility now so much agitated, of giving young men a university education while supporting themselves by manual labor. It is folly to argue that any university can be based on such a plan, or that young men in general could fall in with it, from the fact that some young men have been known to do it in universities already in existence. The young men who have done it have been selected for the ordeal by nature herself. No young man has ever attempted to undergo it, or has ever undergone it successfully, who did not feel himself equal to it, and did not desire education almost passionately; and who, moreover, was not prepared to make sacrifices in pursuit of it, which not one in a thousand would be prepared to undergo.

The true reason for believing that political excitement will not prove injurious to women is, in our opinion, to be found in the fact that it is not very injurious to men,—mainly that the great mass of them will keep out of politics and will not get excited about it. There is probably no country in the world in which the interest in politics is so general as it is in this, and yet when we come down to the hard facts of the case, the number of men who pay enough attention to politics to distract their attention from their private affairs, or indeed who get in the least degree wrought up about them,—except at great crises, such as the late war, which do not come in any country more than once in a couple of centuries,—is exceedingly small. There is a class who are excited about them and whose nerves the fortunes of political campaigns really shake, but they are the politicians proper, who, like the pugilists, choose this line of occupation because they like it and feel equal to it. The sensitive, nervous men who cannot stand the worry and excitement of the business either never go into it or speedily leave it. So will it be with women. The Anthonys and Stantons will always be found in the arena, and will be none the worse of it, as far as their nerves go; the great body of the sex, even if they vote, will keep out of it, and take just that somewhat languid, pleasant interest in politics that their husbands and brothers take, if they take any at all,—but it will always play a very small part in their thoughts or lives.

Indeed, in all the talk one hears about women's participation in politics and the professions, the state of the health of the sex, is singularly overlooked. The number of women really equal to any work not sedentary is infinitesimally small. As for the labor of the Bar, or of medicine, or of the counting room, continuous, exhausting, accompanied with great anxiety, considerable exposure to weather and variations of temperature, and full of trials to temper, to self-love, to vanity, to generosity, and faith, as they all are, there is probably not one of our readers who can point to even two women, in his acquaintance, who are fit for them, or who would, with a full knowledge of what they were, think of encountering them. The number of women, even in easy circumstances, who can keep house without feeling what are called its "cares" overwhelming is alarmingly small. These cares consist simply in the management of servants—three or four all told—and the ordering of breakfast and dinner, and the superintendence of a certain amount of sweeping and scouring, and they have to be borne, let it be remembered, within the privacy of home, with times and seasons perfectly within the woman's control, and her bed within easy reach. How few, nevertheless, find them so light as to have easy minds, or strength left for the proper training of their children or the duties of even a moderate amount of hospitality.

If it be said that though this may be true of married women, it is not true of unmarried ones, and that they would probably bear the wear and tear of business and the professions better, the answer is that girls are the material out of which matrons are made, and that there is no reason in the world, either moral or physical, for supposing that they would confront the cares of the bar, or the hospital, or the broker's office, a whit more successfully than those of the household. The notion that they would swarm into politics, be found going crazy in great numbers on caucuses and mass meetings, and practically "dividing the time" with strong-lunged males on the stump, we look on, therefore, as a veritable hallucination.

We venture to predict that the advocates of female suffrage will be found, as soon as it is achieved, denouncing the female voters for their apathy and indifference, and that the female voters will be found bearing their reproaches with the most complete equanimity. A considerable number of female doctors will always be found, doubtless, practicing in the large cities, but the country male doctors, we fancy, will long have a monopoly of their weary rides and infinitesimal fees; and as to women's making much of a figure at the Bar, those who know what prodigious vigor of digestion and what soundness of constitution are necessary, even on the part of males, for success in the practice of the law, will feel amused by the mention of the thing. They will not go crazy over the law any more than over politics. No classes or bodies of persons voluntarily pursue any calling to which they find their powers generally unequal. They avoid it.

With the suffrage, however, will come certain responsibilities which cannot and ought not to be avoided. Serving on juries is one of them, and we see that a jury of women has been already summoned in Wyoming Territory. Now, anybody who knows what sitting all day in a crowded Court room, and giving even tolerably close attention to a case, and trying to understand the evidence, follow the counsel or Judge, really means, in the way of physical exhaustion, need not feel much hesitation about anticipating even far greater reluctance amongst women, about serving on juries, than amongst men. In short, whichever way we look at the duties which they are seeking, or others are seeking for them, the question comes up irresistibly, where are they going to get the bodily strength to perform them? At the bottom of the "woman question" lies the question of woman's health, and until the latter is solved we suspect the former will give the public very little trouble in practice, whatever amount of noise it creates. The female sex in America at this moment can, as a whole, for physical reasons, no more compete with the male sex in the various callings of life than it can fly; and we say this not by way of throwing cold water on any movement for the extension of woman's "sphere," or for giving her a greater variety of occupation, but by way of quieting the apprehensions of those who fancy that when women get the ballot or get the professions thrown open to them we are going to have a social convulsion. The work of the world, happily or unhappily, is done under certain laws which neither Legislature nor society can change, and one of these is that to the strong hand and strong head, the capacious lungs and vigorous frame, falls, and will always fall, the heavy burdens, and that where the heavy burdens fall the great prizes fall too. This is not pleasant for the weak; but it is the fact, and will be to the end.

The Sectarian School Question in Missouri.

The school question has at last become a topic of fierce and angry debate, not only in the Atlantic States, but beyond the Mississippi and along the Pacific seaboard. For this result we may thank the sectarian zealots and bigots, on the one hand, and the trading Democratic politicians, on the other, who have joined forces to attack and undermine our whole system of public schools. We fear that a severe and bitter contest,—of opinion if nothing more,—is at hand, pivoting on this question of sectarian schools; nor is it easy to see why the same question which now agitates especially New-York, Ohio and Missouri should not disturb to some extent every State from Maine to California.

The Missouri Legislature, like our own, now has this subject under advisement. St. Louis like Cincinnati and New-York, contains a strong sectarian element, eager to divert the public school money to religious institutions. The two propositions introduced into the Missouri Legislature to checkmate this purpose, are worthy of thought and discussion. The House bill simply prohibits the appropriation of school money to any but public schools. The Senate bill goes one step further, and forbids the transfer of any public money whatever, whether raised by State, county or municipal taxes, or howsoever accruing, to the support of any religious institution.

We are not sure but this last broad ground is the only safe one, and the one to which all lovers of religious liberty, all friends of free institutions, and all upholders of our public school system, will be eventually driven. Take, for example, the sectarian appropriations in this City. They consist not only of money diverted from the proceeds of the Excise, but of specific appropriations; and in some cases these have gone to schools, and in others to sectarian benevolent institutions. It becomes, therefore, exceedingly difficult to discriminate between the educational and the charitable features of religious institutions; and should we succeed in prohibiting the diversion of public money to private sectarian schools, we might still be deceived by its diversion to sectarian charities which were really but schools in disguise. It is clearly difficult to say, for example, in case of an "orphan asylum," or a "children's home," or a "charitable nursery," where the business of private instruction begins. We might defeat sectarian appropriations for schools, and yet get but a barren triumph. The present scholars might be transferred to sectarian religious and benevolent institutions now supported or aided by the State, and thus the public aim would be foiled.

And, again, we have no more right to divert other public money than we have to divert public school money, to the support of private religious institutions. The St. Louis *Democrat* holds that "if this is a land of religious freedom, every citizen has a right to know that not one dollar of the money which he gives to the Government shall be used for the support of a creed different from his own;" and, as an obvious corollary, every citizen should refuse to receive such aid for his own sect. "The only just and safe course," says the *Democrat*, "is to prevent any taxation of anybody for the benefit of any church, creed, or sect;" and it suggests that if Missouri will introduce that principle into her Constitution, other States will follow, and finally Congress will cover the ground with an amendment to the National Constitution.

Our purpose in citing this Missouri movement is to let sectarians and politicians in this State see how the tide of public opinion is setting. It is pretty clear that if the former do not cease tampering with the public school money, they may find not only that money put out of their reach by a constitutional amendment, but the other appropriations they now get under various disguises, also cut off. By grasping at too much, they may lose all. They have thrown a firebrand of discussion, but may be themselves consumed in the conflagration. They have sown the wind, but may yet reap the whirlwind.

Our telegrams from New-Hampshire bring the gratifying intelligence that Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS has been reëlected Governor, and that there will be a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, thus securing the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Mr. CRAGIN. The vote for the Labor Reform candidate for Governor proves to have been comparatively small, and that for the Temperance candidate scarcely more than one thousand. Yet these two new parties have reduced the Republican majority about one-half from last year, and have prevented the return of a few Republican members of the Legislature. The Republicans of New-Hampshire, however, did a good work yesterday, and their victory over their three competitors, even should their majority not exceed 1,000 votes, is honorable to them and creditable to the people of the State.

The Georgia bill, with a somewhat important modification, yesterday passed the House. Will the Senate be good enough to expedite the enactment of the measure without unnecessary delay? There really is nothing new to be said on the questions it involves, and the country is tired of the repetition of the old song which was sung with so many variations while Virginia stood patiently astride the door.

The Democratic Party seems to be rapidly losing, instead of gaining, influence at the South. The papers in that part of the country complain that they get neither advice nor help worth having from their boasted friends at the North. They call for a "reorganization" of the party. That would be a very desirable thing—but on what basis is the reconstruction to be effected? What are the aims of the Democratic leaders? Where is their policy? If they have any settled ideas on such subjects they succeed in keeping them a profound secret. On the question of the debt one section, at least, of the Democrats is admitted to be against full payment—and yet our pledges to pay every dollar have sent our bonds up abroad and gold down at home. When have the Democrats done so much to advance the prosperity of the people?

There is to be a revision of the Consular service. Some new posts are to be established, and some old ones abolished—some salaries are to be reduced, and others increased. This news will cause a little perturbation among our representatives abroad, but the public here will not be so much interested in it as if they heard that a thorough reform in the service was about to be carried out. Such a measure as that has long been talked of. Successive Secretaries of State have come into contact with the endless difficulties arising from incompetent men being sent to look after our commercial interests abroad. This has led them to recommend reform, without the least reference to any party considerations. Unfortunately, personal interests have hitherto been too strong to admit of success. A has wanted a place for B, and he has had no hesitation in getting C turned out, although B may be utterly unfit for the position, and C quite the reverse. We doubt whether we shall get much help from Congress in this matter, at present.

It must be allowed that the instances offered in the Surrogate's Court to prove old Mr. FOX, the miser, insane, are not very much to the purpose. The lady witness said he was very much afraid of thieves and thought they were coming, one night, when it was only a cat. Fear of thieves in New-York is not such a great proof of insanity. He also had a cat which could climb a pole and cry, he said, like a child. Cats often cry or caterwaul like children, as any sane person may have observed. As another proof, it was stated that on buying a pair of little girl's shoes he insisted on having a pair of soles put on them before wearing. This looks more like shrewdness than anything else; for, certainly, half the little shoes purchased nowadays have soles requiring farther protection against the wet and wear and tear of the streets. If *that* is insanity, we do not know how any father of a family can escape the Surrogate.

The first screw steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, according to the *Tribune*, was the *City of Glasgow*, in 1850. The *Great Britain*, we suppose, must have come here overland.

"Measures, not men" is the good old-fashioned motto which we have adopted in discussing the Democratic warfare against the "Ring." "Give us a good Government and an honest Judiciary and we will support you," is what we have said to the anti-Ring coalition. Before any measures could be brought forward to win our confidence or approval—before the promises of the *World* could possibly be fulfilled—certain names are paraded before us as a sort of guarantee for the work that is to be done. Thus challenged, we are obliged to say that the names in question inspire us with no confidence. Figs may be gathered from thorns, but as we have never seen the identical fruit in question we shall be pardoned for assuming an attitude of unbelief. We say, as we have said all through this controversy—show us your measures, and we will discuss them fairly. But do not bring out three notorious politicians and try to persuade us that we should be quite safe in committing all our destinies to their hands.

The Kentucky Legislature began the labors of the session by making this record upon the title-page of its journal: "To the honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first Rebel." Has there not been enough of this sort of talk? Can any sane political man in this country seriously desire to renew it? GEORGE WASHINGTON "rebelled" against a tyranny, and in order to establish a just and beneficent Government—the other "rebels" tried to found a Government based upon slavery and caste prejudices, and to overturn a political system which had won the admiration and applause of the civilized world. Is there no difference between the two cases? Ought not every Southern man to be ashamed to revive so stale, barren and worn out a controversy? Kentucky is dishonored by her Kuklux Klans, her suppression of free discussion by Vigilance Committees, and her shameful libel on the men who fought to save the Union from being broken in pieces in the interest of slave holders.

When the custom becomes more common of ladies serving on juries we hope the presiding Judge will not deem it necessary to talk at them as if they were defenceless children before a pack of ravening wolves. Judge DOWE, of Wyoming Territory, told his female Grand Jurors the other day, that he would protect them at all hazards. He said, in effect: "Don't be afraid, ladies—I am here to interpose between you and any one who would lift his hand against you, except in the way of kindness." This sort of speech is well enough in a theater, where it generally tickles the "gods," but what necessity was there for it in a court of justice? Are the men of Wyoming all untrained barbarians? Or is it considered to be the proper thing to heap flattery upon women when they perform any of the public duties of a citizen? The Gertrudes of Wyoming were not really much complimented, if they only knew it, by their kind protector's praises.

The opinion on the other side of the Atlantic appears to be that the Captain of the steamer *Bombay* had no excuse for continuing on his course after coming into collision with the *Oneida*. On this point there is not likely to be much doubt anywhere. The probability seems to be that he did not know what vessel he struck, and that he hoped to escape unseen. He wished to avoid the penalties of his carelessness. If that should turn out to be the case, he has committed a crime which will render his name infamous in the annals of the sea. Captains in the "Peninsular and Oriental Company's" service are all tried men, and know their business. But the commander of the *Bombay* must be classed as an exception if this terrible disaster is to be ascribed to him. It is, of course, possible that some subordinate may be to blame—all that we shall shortly learn from the evidence. At present we are led to the belief that the *Bombay* was driven into the *Oneida* through wanton negligence, and that the Captain afterward acted like a savage.

General Butler and the Press.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints, in its Washington dispatches, a letter from Gen. BUTLER, explanatory of his recent attack upon and deprecation of newspaper correspondents. We can only make room for the following extract:

"The sensitiveness of men whom I had heretofore deemed respectable, and had met and dealt with as such upon this matter, is ill-omened, because I cannot but remember that this examination, which resulted in the report against WHITTEMORE, was instituted by articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and by advertisements in that paper, and has been pressed on by articles in the same paper. Now, it turns out that the tempter of WHITTEMORE, the devil that presented the apple to him, was a correspondent of that same TIMES, and for his dollar a line the TIMES was publishing the advertisement of a Congressman to sell cadetships."

We entirely agree with the General in his estimate of the guerrillas of the Press to whom he alludes. He errs, however, when he associates the TIMES with the "tempter of WHITTEMORE." The person to whom he refers was formerly attached to the TIMES' Washington bureau in a subordinate capacity, but all such relations ceased about two years ago—long before the transaction which formed the subject of Congressional investigation.

ALBANY.

The Canal Bill Likely to Pass the Assembly Unaltered.

Completion of the Anti-Ring Charter.

Its Provisions Unsatisfactory and More Corrections Probable.

No End to the Quarrels of the Brooklyn Democrats—Bill Regarding the Metropolitan Museum of Art—Proposed Amendments to the Excise Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The discussion of Senator HARDENBERGH's bill to abolish the contract system on the canals, which was made the special order in the Assembly this morning, was opened by Mr. ALVORD, who gave a brief history of the past management of the canals, and, while favoring the abolition of the contract system, opposed the bill under consideration as being in the interest of the contractors, or, at least, that portion of them having contracts already existing. He characterized the bill as emphatically a contractors' bill, and said that the largest contractor in the State (Senator LORD) was one of its leading advocates in the other House. He advocated putting the whole control and management of the canals in the hands of the "Canal Commissioners," and not in the Canal Board, as provided by this bill, which includes not only the Commissioners, but the Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor. The Commissioners, he argued, were the only members of the Canal Board who were elected, or supposed to be elected, with refence to their knowledge of or qualifications for canal management; but under this bill they were liable to be outvoted and their power over the canals entirely annulled by men who knew nothing about the canals. In a word, it took the control of the canals out of the hands of those whom the people had selected for that purpose and put it in the hands of men who might use it solely for party purposes. The clause in the bill allowing them to appoint an "unlimited" number of "patrolmen" on the line of the canals showed that this was the design of the authors of the bill. Mr. SNOW, of Otsego, replied to Mr. ALVORD, and advocated the passage of the bill without amendment, saying that the Democratic Party were willing to take the responsibility. He denied that the bill was in the interest of contractors, and said that these men were assembled in large force outside the Chamber to defeat it. As to the appointment of patrolmen, he claimed that it gave no more power than was already possessed by the Canal Commissioners. Mr. LITTLEJOHN offered an amendment to the first section, abolishing all contracts, including those already existing. He said the public sentiment of the State was nearly unanimous in demanding the abolition of the contracting system, but this bill did no such thing; on the contrary, it permitted the continuance of contracts which would not expire for five years to come. The discussion was continued by Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SELKREG, Mr. FIELDS and others, and ended with a motion by JACOBS that the Committee report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was carried. After getting out of Committee of the Whole, JACOBS moved to disagree with the report and order the bill to a third reading which was carried—Mr. LITTLEJOHN's amendment having been first voted down by yeas 51, nays 59. The bill will doubtless pass as it came from the Senate, without amendment.

THE SENATE

was engaged on general orders, which included only bills of local interest. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. NORTON incorporating a "Metropolitan Museum of Art," with W. C. BRYANT, Gen. JNO. A. DIX, GEO. WM. CURTIS and a large number of prominent citizens and artists as incorporators. Mr. GENET introduced a bill to reduce the commutation of emigrant passengers arriving at the port of New-York from $2 50 to $1 50 per head. Senator MURPHY presented remonstrances from the citizens of Brooklyn against the proposed sale of that part of Prospect Park lying east of Flatbush-avenue, and one petition in favor of the sale of a portion thereof and the improvement of the balance.

THE ANTI-RING CHARTER.

The anti-Ring Charter has arrived in town, but for some unexplained reason was not introduced to-day. Its authors are making an attempt to caucus the bantling before it is introduced, so as to get the party committed in its favor in advance. They are afraid to subject their work to the criterion of public criticism, lest it meet the fate of the Ring charter; and they therefore desire to insure its passage before they introduce it. The leading provisions of the new charter are as follows: The present Mayor is to continue in office until next Fall. All future Mayors are to hold office for two years, and all heads of Departments, not elective, are to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and their terms of office are to expire with that of the Mayor. The heads of Departments who are to be elected by the people are the Police Commissioners, Supervisors, Board of Education, Controller and Corporation Counsel. The Supervisors and Board of Education are to be elected from Congressional Districts—three from each district—making eighteen members of each Board. The Tax Commission is to consist of three persons, to be appointed by the Controller; in other words, the whole business of assessing property and collecting taxes is to be in the hands of the Democratic Party. The Health Commissioners, Fire Commissioners, &c., are appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. No provision is made for a representation of the minority party in any Department of the City Government. The Police Commissioners, Supervisors and Board of Education are to be elected in May next. It is said that the charter will be introduced to-morrow without fail, and an effort will be made to get a party caucus on it this evening.

OVER THE RIVER.

The quarrels between the Brooklyn politicians and their representatives in the Legislature about what shall be done to "reorganize" the Government of that city, were not settled at the conference on Saturday, and the present prospect is that no change will be made in the Commissions or other Departments of Brooklyn, except perhaps in that portion of the Metropolitan Police that embraces Kings County. There are many who believe that the conflicting schemes for reorganizing the Government of New-York will end in like manner. It is certain that nothing has yet been proposed for either city which, in the minds of any but politicians, would be an improvement on what already exists. S.

Senator Genet's Railroad Bill—The Excise Bill—Dissatisfaction with the Newest Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—In Committee of the Whole this evening the Assembly ordered to a third reading Senator GENET's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill. The franchise is to be sold at public auction by the Sheriff. The bill has already passed the Senate.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The Judiciary Committee have agreed upon the following amendments to the Excise bill that passed the Senate: Town officers are prohibited from granting licenses for villages. The clause abolishing the law which makes drunkenness a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, is stricken out. The clause prohibiting lager beer to be sold on Sundays is limited [illegible]

[illegible] action. The Bogus [illegible] of Buffalo is continued till 1872.

THE ANTI-RING CHARTER.

The effort to get a caucus of the New-York delegation to-night on the new charter failed, and it is now considered doubtful whether the charter will be introduced to-morrow. A crowd of New-York politicians, including Sheriff O'BRIEN, Controller CONNOLLY, Surrogate HUTCHINGS and a legion of the smaller fry, arrived this afternoon to help lobby the charter through; but there is a serious hitch in the programme, and the document may have to go back to the City a second time for amendment. Every man demands a fat berth under the new charter, and the desertions from the old Ring have been so numerous since the rebellion was likely to succeed, that places cannot be provided for them all.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 8.

Mr. GENET moved that the new Capitol Commissioners report within ten days all the contracts made, with whom made, and the terms and other like information.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY it was laid on the table.

REPORTS.

By Mr. TWEED—Chartering the National Homeopathic University of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—Concerning passengers arriving at the port of New-York.

By Mr. M. NORTON—Chartering the United States Mutual Benefit Company of New-York; also, chartering the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate disposed of the following bills as noted:

Amending the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements. Third reading.

Enabling the Foreign Bible and American Baptist Publication Societies to unite. Third reading.

Amending the Kings County Jurors' act. Third reading.

Changing the name of the Hope Union Mission School of Brooklyn. Third reading.

A communication was received from the Governor relative to a general bill for the incorporation of villages. [This is the same bill referred to in the Assembly proceedings.]

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE CANAL CONTRACTING BOARD.

The House went into Committee on the Senate bill abolishing the Contracting Board and contract system on the Canals.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend by making of the Canal Commissioners the Board to act upon the completion of unfinished contracts, and spoke at length in support of his proposition, claiming that those officers having practical knowledge were the proper ones to have charge of this unfinished work. He charged that the Senate bill was a bill in the interest of contractors and was introduced in the Senate by the prince of contractors (Senator LORD,) and made a law, so far as the Senate was concerned, by his vote. He warned the party in power that in passing this bill there would no longer be a dollar of revenue to the State; all of its earnings will go to pay for the repairs of the canals.

Mr. SNOW followed in defence of the policy of the Democratic Party with regard to the canals and in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved an amendment that all contracts for repairs shall cease from and after the passage of this act. He wanted in response to the demands of the people of the State an abolishment of the contract system. This the bill does not do. It proposes to abolish the Contracting Board, but continues the contracting system. What the people want is that the canals shall be repaired at once and effectually; and they want it done not by the contract system, but by a new system. He read from one of the contracts the clause permitting the State to abrogate the contract at any time without subjecting itself to damage.

Messrs. JACOBS and FIELDS continued the debate, claiming that the bill would accomplish all the people asked. At all events, the experiment might be tried. The Democratic Party were extremely anxious to break up the corrupt system which had grown to mammoth proportions and admitted on all hands to be corrupt, and had provided in the Senate bill a measure which it was hoped would prove effectual.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS, the Committee rose and reported progress.

In the House Mr. JACOBS moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FIELDS moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN's motion to amend was rejected, by a strict party vote, 49 to 65.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

CHARTERS OF VILLAGES.

A communication was received from the Governor urging the consideration of a general bill for the incorporation of villages which has already been introduced by Senator FROST, of Richmond. The bill, as the Governor says, has been carefully prepared, and will make application to the Legislature for village charters and amendments to such charters hereafter unnecessary. Sixty acts are found on the statute-book of last year of this nature. Villages often ask amendments to their charters the first year of their existence. In one instance, the same village has procured amendments every year for fourteen years. Any existing village may adopt the provisions of this bill in lieu of its present charter. If passed, it will save the time of the Legislature and promote the public convenience, by enabling the people to organize villages without the delay and expense of coming to the Legislature and by disincumbering the statute-book.

Recess till 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to amend the charter and other acts relating to the City of Troy.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in Committee disposed of the following bills as noted:

Authorizing corporations to change their names. Third reading.

Chartering the Missionary Society of St. Paul, of the City of New-York. Third reading.

Relative to the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Churches of New-York City. Third reading.

Chartering the Traders' Savings Bank of the City of New-York. Third reading.

Relative to the Monroe County Insane Asylum. Third reading.

Authorizing the Flushing and North Side Railroad Company to construct a drawbridge over Flushing Creek. Third reading.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets and avenues in the City of New-York. Third reading.

Adjourned.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

A New Route to the Coal Mines—The Southern Central—Its Progress and Importance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUBURN, Monday, March 7, 1870.

The good people of Auburn celebrated with becoming enthusiasm, on Saturday last, the laying of the last rail connecting Auburn with Owego. The silver nail was driven by President JOHN H. CHEDELL, and the first train passed over the road amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the jubilant citizens.

The Southern Central has been in process of construction for the past two years, under the direction of such distinguished capitalists as General J. H. Chedell, Nelson Beardsley, President of the Cayuga Bank, Josiah Barber, Esq., Wm. H. Seward, Jr., D. M. Osborne, of Auburn, Hon. Thos. C. Platt, of Owego, and Hon. George J. Post, of Fair Haven. The City of Auburn, appreciating the benefits to be secured to the city, loaned its credit to the road for half a million, and the various towns through which it passes displayed the same enterprise and liberality. The road is now under contract from Owego to the State line, near Athens, a distance of eighteen miles, to be completed on the 1st day of June next. Here it connects with the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad, and runs directly to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. From Auburn the road is under contract to Fair Haven, on the Ontario; the grading is mostly finished, and the lake port will be reached by the coming Fall.

The completion of the Southern Central will be a matter of no little importance to Central New-York, affording, as it will, the most direct route to the coal mines, with the easiest grades, and, consequently, the cheapest transportation. Hardly secondary to the coal interest is the trade with Canada, which this route is sure to develop. Canada wants the coal of Pennsylvania. New-York, in turn, requires the lumber and the iron ore of Canada, and the harbor at the northern terminus of the Southern Central is one of the safest and the most convenient on the lake. It is therefore easy of demonstration that the road is to supply Central New-York and Canada with coal, the East with lumber, and Pennsylvania with the iron ore of Canada. As rapidly as the rails have been spiked the Superintendent, J. LEWIS GRANT, (formerly Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad,) has caused a passenger train to be run, and already a local traffic of surprising amount has been created, encouraging the directors of the road and promising splendid results in the future.

Passenger and freight trains will commence running at once between Auburn and Owego, and passengers and shippers will have a choice of routes to New-York—a choice that Auburn has never been permitted to enjoy before. The [illegible] length of the Southern Central, when completed, will be 116 miles, running through the richest agricultural section of the State, connecting with Canada by steamboat, with the Erie Canal at Weedsport, with the New-York Central, the Erie Railroad, and the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad; and under its present excellent management its success is assured. B.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

Mr. CONKLING presented the proceedings of the New-York Chamber of Commerce favoring a harbor of refuge at Block Island. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, a resolution of the same body setting forth the opinion that it would be unwise for the Government to embark in the business of telegraphing, in which Mr. CONKLING expressed his hearty concurrence. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of HINTON ROWAN HELPER for compensation as Consul at Buenos Ayres. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WILSON—For the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KELLOGG—In aid of the freedmen and for the purpose of sub-dividing the public domain in certain States into forty acre tracts for homesteads for the colored race. Referred.

By Mr. CORBETT—Amendatory of the act of July 2, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ABBOTT—Providing for the examination and adjustment of the claims of Southern loyalists, for stores furnished to the army, by a Commission of three, to be organized by the President; all claims to be presented within two years, and those found just and legal to be satisfied in land scrip, at the rate of $1 25 per acre. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—A joint resolution for the redemption of the legal-tender notes of the United States. It provides that from and after the passage of the resolution all payments to the United States on account of duties on imports may be made to the amount of one half of each payment in the legal tender notes of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to promote the civilization of the Indians and prepare them for the rights of citizenship.

It provides for the appointment of five civilians, who, with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall constitute a Board, the Secretary acting as its President, for the protection of friendly Indians and to promote their civilization. The Board shall supervise all expenditures, visit the various tribes, examine their condition and the conduct of the superintendents, agents and all persons appointed or permitted to live among them. It shall be a medium of corresponding between the Government and the Indians concerning treaties, contracts, &c. The Board may remove any person in the Indian service, when the interests of the United States or of any of the tribes require it, upon reporting the facts to the President through the Secretary of the Interior. It may also devise necessary codes and regulations to be submitted to Congress, as also all contracts and treaties. It shall also examine all claims in favor or against the Indians; also, all their complaints against any officer of the Government, and eject any person whose presence may be deemed detrimental to good morals, with power to call on the nearest military post for aid. It shall also assist in locating them on farms, inciting them to self-support and inspiring them with confidence in the kind intentions and good faith of the Government of the United States.

Tabled, and ordered to be printed.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. BOUTWELL.

Mr. FOWLER submitted the following resolution, which was laid over under objection:

Resolved, That as it is apparent that the currency and finances of the United States are rapidly approximating a specie basis, the Finance Committee be instructed to report instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, so as to secure to the Government the premium now thereon.

NEUTRALITY—THE SPANISH GUN-BOATS.

Mr. MORTON from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any European Prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonists claiming independence, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out, arm or equip, or attempt to fit out, arm or equip, or procure to be fitted out, armed or equipped, or shall knowingly be concerned in the fitting out, arming or equipping of any ship or vessel, with the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any European Prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonists claiming independence, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory of the United States for any ship or vessel, with the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years nor less than six months; and every such ship, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited—one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the uses of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where a ship or vessel shall be fitted out, armed or equipped, or attempted to be fitted out, armed or equipped contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ the land or naval forces or the militia of the United States, or any part thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel.

THE FRONTIER COASTING TRADE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontier of the United States, and for other purposes.

It provides that masters of enrolled and licensed vessels engaged in the said trade shall make oath to duplicate manifests, and after obtaining clearance, keep one on which to enter the cargo taken on board or discharged at intermediate American ports, where they may touch, without being required to report the same until arriving at the port where the unlading of the cargo is completed. After touching at a place in a collection district where there is no custom-house, reports shall be made in the same manner at the next port where there is a proper customs officer. The above provisions, however, do not apply to vessels with cargo or passengers from any foreign port, which must comply with the existing laws before discharging or lading the same. Steam-tugs employed in such trade shall not be required to report and clear at the Custom-house except when towing rafts or vessels not enrolled. The bill provides for a new schedule of fees to be collected from the masters and owners of vessels engaged in the said trade, and provides penalties for violating its provisions.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. WILSON, calling upon the President for information relative to the slave trade on the African coast, was taken from the table and passed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HARLAN called up the House joint resolution appointing a Special Committee on Indian Affairs in general, and moved to amend so as to make the committee consist of five members from each House. Discussion ensued as to whether the committee should be joint or special for each House.

Mr. EDMUNDS favored the latter proposition as making one committee a check upon the other, and further as a means of insuring more deliberate legislation, inasmuch as a measure reported by a Committee of the House would not be agreed to so readily as one coming from a joint committee.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The bill was finally laid over and the Funding bill taken up, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. CORBETT to strike out the fifth section making the interest on bonds payable at the United States Treasury, and in the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and Frankfort.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) in reply to the statement which he said had gone broadcast through the Press of the country that the one per centum allowed to negotiate the loan was a vast corruption fund of twelve millions of dollars, referred to the difficulties in the way of the undertaking which were greater than those attending the negotiation of the previous loans. The present requirement upon the Secretary of the Treasury to sell these bonds at par with gold had not applied in other cases as former loans were disposed of on the best terms available. Mr. SHERMAN then forwarded to the clerk and had read, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to his own, inquiring whether the bonds could not be negotiated at a less rate:

The letter asserts the Secretary's inability to estimate accurately the probable expense of negotiating the proposed loan, and preparing and issuing the same in the United States and Europe; but he firmly believes one per cent. would be the aggregate charges. He holds to the belief that the proposition to impose the work of negotiation upon the Treasury Department exclusively would prevent the Department from negotiating a new loan. A large amount of our bonds were held in Europe, and the holders could only be reached through bankers of influence in those countries; and those it would, he believed, be necessary to employ to negotiate the loan at a small commission.

Mr. SHERMAN continued contrasting the proposed expense with the cost of agencies for former loans. The first five-twenty loan cost us three-eighths of one per cent. The second, by Mr. FESSENDEN, in 1864, cost three-fourths of one per cent. So far as the loan might be absorbed by our own wants the Secretary would, perhaps, be able to dispense with all kinds of domestic agencies; but it must be remembered that one thousand millions of our bonds were held in Europe, therefore the necessity of foreign agencies. Several additional letters were read at the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN. One was from the United States Consul at Amsterdam representing that the recent Prussian loan had cost that Government about two and a half per cent. Another was from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that one half of one per cent. might be sufficient to cover the whole expense; but if one per cent. was allowed to remain, the cost would not be increased. Mr. SHERMAN maintained that one per cent. provision should be retained; that all necessary discretion be given to the Secretary in view of the strict responsibility to which he would be held. In some cases the cost might not exceed one-eighth of one per cent., but in remote countries it would be increased. Many European bankers would be glad to act as agents of the United States without charging anything; in fact, some of them would be willing to pay interest on the balance left them. There was nothing in the cry that the payment of our interest abroad would be a disgrace. Our fathers thought it no disgrace to pay their interest in foreign countries. Great Britain and Prussia did not do it, for the good reason that they were already among the money centers of Europe.

Mr. CORBETT expressed his preference for the payment of the interest in this country.

Mr. DAVIS delivered an argument in support of his motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee to reduce the rate of interest on all outstanding bonds to five per cent.; to tax all dividends received on United States bonds as so much income; to reduce the appropriation for the army to reasonable yearly cost of twenty thousand men; to reduce the aggregate appropriation for the navy to twenty millions; for civil and diplomatic service ten per cent.; and the aggregate amount of internal tax and duties on imports, each thirty-three and a third per cent.

At 3:30 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROGERS called the attention of the Speaker to the violation of the rule which prescribes who are entitled to the privileges of the floor, and complained that he was constantly annoyed by railroad and other lobby agents.

The Speaker directed the door-keepers to see that the rule was enforced.

THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands in Dakota except under the Preëmption and Homestead laws, and the laws for disposing of mineral lands and town sites.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by striking out the words "limiting the bill to Dakota Territory," so as to make it apply to all public lands, which was agreed to by a vote of 84 to 77.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, moved to amend by providing that the bill shall not apply to timber lands. Rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The bill was finally rejected—yeas 78, nays 90.

TAXING CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, resolutions of the New-York Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, adopted last June, and a lithographed circular signed by J. E. LANSING, of Brooklyn, N. Y., complaining of the assessment and collection of taxation on crippled soldiers and sailors for playing hand organs. The Committee was surprised at such a statement; for it was not aware that any such tax had been collected on any organ grinder, whether maimed soldier, sailor, or not. Application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showed that no such tax was authorized or levied, and if any maimed soldier sitting on a street corner in New-York wore on his breast a certificate that he had paid ten dollars tax as an organ grinder, it was either a fraud or a forgery; what was much more likely, persons had been hired for political effect to sit on street corners wearing such placards, in order to bring the Government, the laws and the Republican Party into discredit.

MR. VOORHEES AND THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, referred to a Washington dispatch in yesterday's New-York *Evening Post*, stating that the Military Committee was investigating the fact of his having appointed a cadet from Pennsylvania. That was the first he had heard of any such investigation, and within the last few minutes he had been informed by members of the Committee on Military Affairs that there was not one word or syllable of truth in that dispatch. He had no cadet at West Point. He had one at Annapolis, and that one was the son of Dr. WM. MAXWELL WOOD, of the United States Navy, an officer of many years standing, and who was afloat in the service of his country at the time of his son's appointment. The boy's grandmother and uncle were residents of his own town, and if his father had a shore residence, he (Mr. VOORHEES) had not had his attention called to it.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, remarked that there had been no allegation of any kind made against Mr. VOORHEES and no witnesses examined relating to him.

Mr. VOORHEES thanked Mr. LOGAN for his voluntary statement.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The House then resumed consideration of the Georgia bill.

Mr. WOOD protested against the bill, declaring that it was intended as a precedent for the establishment of a Congressional oligarchy. It was a revolutionary, audacious and monstrous measure.

Mr. COX also protested against the bill, and said that the States of the Union had reached the very depths of humiliation in this measure. The Reconstruction Committee dictated to Congress, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) dictated to the Reconstruction Committee, so that the rights of the States were all dependent upon the whim of one man. He repudiated association with either side of the radical row in Georgia represented in the House by Messrs. BINGHAM and BUTLER. Congress had enough to do without mixing in local wrangle or radical plunder schemes. But the House was neglecting tariffs, taxation and what not to discuss whether BLODGETT had committed perjury or BULLOCK took two millions of railroad funds.

Mr. WOODWARD said he concurred in the views expressed in opposition to the bill. He did not rise, however, to discuss it, but to have read at the Clerk's desk a letter which he had received from a highly-respectable gentleman in Macon, Ga., correcting statements by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER). The letter having been read,

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to close the debate, and proceeded to defend and advocate the bill. He referred to various acts of legislation in regard to reconstruction, and argued to prove the inconsistency of the position taken by Messrs. BINGHAM and FARNSWORTH.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts had done well in giving notice, in the opening of his remarks, that he would not submit to interruption, because the statements he was making would not bear interruption.

Mr. BUTLER continued his argument, and reminded the House that he had withdrawn his amendment extending the term of office in Georgia, and there was nothing in the bill now touching that point. He remarked that the person whose letter Mr. WOODWARD had read by the Clerk was a pretty person to undertake to advise or lecture the House. He was a rebel named BACON, a member of the Agricultural State Fair Committee, held recently in Macon, which had refused to permit the United States flag to be raised over the fair building, although the building itself belonged to the United States.

Mr. WOODWARD asked Mr. BUTLER to whom he referred.

Mr. BUTLER—To the writer of that letter, Mr. BACON. Is he not the same man?

Mr. WOODWARD—I do not know that he is the same man at all, and I desire to say—

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I did not yield for the gentleman to state what he does not know. That would take too long. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODWARD—I want to make a correction as to that flag matter.

Mr. BUTLER said he could not yield any further. The people of this country were practical, not theoretical, and would never agree that Congress should yield on this great question. They saw that Georgia had murdered her citizens and had deprived them of their rights. They wanted peace and quiet established there. They wanted this reconstruction policy to go forward and they would sustain the action of Gov. BULLOCK, of Gen. TERRY, of Gen. GRANT and of Congress in the matter of Georgia.

The question was then taken on Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, as follows:

"Provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to vacate any of the offices now filled in the State of Georgia, either by the election of the people or by the appointment of the Governor thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said State. Neither shall this act be construed to extend the official tenure of any officer of said State beyond the term limited by the Constitution thereof, dating from the election or appointment of such officer, nor to deprive the people of Georgia of the right under their Constitution, to elect Senators and Representatives of the State of Georgia in the year 1870, either on the day named in the Constitution of such State, or such other day as the present Legislature may designate by law."

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 114; nays, 71.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

The following is the vote in detail on Mr. BINGHAM's amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ambler, Archer, Axtell, Banks, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Briggs, Bingham, Bird, Blair, Booker, Burchard, Calkin, Churchill, Cleveland, Coburn, Cook, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Dawes of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Duval, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferriss, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Getz, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamill, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Hill, Holman, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Milnes, Moore of Ohio, Moore of Illinois, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Platt, Pomeroy, Potter, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Rice, Rogers, Sargent, Schenck, Schumaker, Sherwood, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Taffe, Tanner, Trimble, Tyner, Van Auken, Van Trump, Voorhees, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Benjamin of Missouri, Bates, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buck, Buckley, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Cessna, Clarke, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cobb of North Carolina, Conger, Covode, Davis of New-York, Dickey, Donley, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Hays, Heflin, Hoar, Hoge, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jones of North Carolina, Julian, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Knapp, Lash, Lawrence, Loughridge, Maynard, McKee, Mercur, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Paine, Palmer, Peters, Phelps, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Sawyer, Shanks, Smith of Tennessee, Smyth of Iowa, Stevenson of Ohio, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Tillman, Townsend, Twichell, Upson, Van Horn—71.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, states that he had voted for the bill simply because he desired the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and also because he would not be found voting on a political question with the Democrats in the House.

ECONOMY IN THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution to discontinue the publication of the abstracts of specifications and engravings heretofore accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, and authorizing the Commissioner to have printed for gratuitous distribution, not over one hundred copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each Capitol of every State and Territory, one in the Clerk's office of each United States District Court, and one in the library of Congress; and, also, such additional copies of specifications and drawings for sale as may be warranted by the actual demand for them; all lithographing and engraving exceeding $250 to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. LAFLIN, referring to a resolution introduced by him as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, during the Thirty-ninth Congress, whereby the House reduced the number of extra copies of the Patent Report fifty per cent., and thereby saved to the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars, asserted that the resolution now introduced would save the first year over $174,000, and if the number of patents increased for the next decade as in the past, the saving in 1880 would be over [illegible] per annum.

At the conclusion of Mr. LAFLIN's remarks, the matter went over until to-morrow.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that the Pension acts of 1866 and 1868 shall not be so construed as to diminish the rates of pension granted in special bills. He referred to the case of Mrs. Commodore PORTER, who was granted, by a special act, over twenty years ago, a pension of fifty dollars per month, but the Secretary of the Interior had recently decided that under the act of 1868 no higher pension than thirty dollars per month could be paid. The bill went over until to-morrow.

HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting that Capt. C. F. HALL desired, in the interest of science, and for the material advantage of his country, to make another voyage of exploration and discovery to the Arctic regions, and authorizing the President to furnish a steamer and tender for such a voyage and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the expenses thereof. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

NAVAL BALANCES.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution calling for the monthly report of the naval unexpended balances. Objection was made.

The House then, at 4:10, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Yesterday's Concerts.

Association Hall was filled last evening by an audience assembled by the announcement of a grand charity concert for the benefit of the Western Dispensary. The artists were Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Hattie Gibbs, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Mr. W. J. Hill, Signor Mora, Signor P. Centemeri and Mr. J. N. Pattison. They interpreted a programme of tremendous length, which was almost doubled by incessant demands for repeats. A Swedish melody was Miss KELLOGG's most satisfactory contribution to the performance, which was made especially conspicuous, let us note, by the assistance of Mr. J. N. PATTISON. Mr. PATTISON had not been heard in the concert room for some months, and his rendering of the familiar "Polka de Concert" and of a "Russian Hymn," with variations, gave assurance of the unfailing influence of tasteful and brilliant execution....Mr. LEVY, the great cornet player, gave, yesterday, a popular concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mr. LEVY's marvelous command over his instrument received its unfailing tribute of applause. BEETHOVEN's delicious *morceau* "Adelaide," was rendered with that exquisite finish and unique power of expression which uniformly distinguish his efforts. No less welcome were SCHUBERT's beautiful and suggestive "Serenade," the well known "Bel raggio" from "Semiramide" and the ever fresh "Last Rose of Summer," the last given in response to an encore. A solo on the piano, on the march movement from "Tannhaeuser," by Miss MEHLIG, was received with an amount of genuine enthusiasm which spoke volumes for the musical taste of the audience. "Hexameron," a duet for two pianos, supplied from the manuscript of LISZT, and performed by Miss MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS, was also rapturously applauded. The other artists were Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Miss NETTIE STERLING, and Signor RANDOLFI, and Mr. CHARLES FRADEL officiated as conductor.

The Gottschalk Memorial Concert.

The concert given in memory of GOTTSCHALK by his pupil, Mr. J. R. HANER, the pianist, takes place to-night at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. HANER will be assisted by Mme. MARIA SALVOTTI, soprano; Mr. L. P. THATCHER, tenor; Sig. CAMILLE ZACOTTI, baritone; Mr. A. L. MORA, organist; Mr. JOSEPH LEWENBERG, violinist, and Dr. WM. BERGE, conductor. Most of the pieces of the programme will consist of GOTTSCHALK's own compositions. Among these are promised the "Marche de Nuit," the "Idol of Beauty," "Mort"—(He is dead)—strangely enough the dead pianist's last composition, and reminding one forcibly of the parallel instance of MOZART's Requiem—"Oh Loving Heart Trust On," "Pastorella e Cavaliere," "La Gallina," (for four hands,) the "Marche Funebre," (for the first time here,) the "Mountaineer's Song," the "Last Hope," "Slumber on, Baby, dear," and "Reponds Moi," (also for four hands.) These selections, with others, make up an attractive entertainment, which, added to the special interest of the occasion, will doubtless crowd the hall.

Important Canal Meeting.

We learn that a meeting of those interested in the measures now pending before the Legislature, affecting the canal policy of the State, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at which important information will be given and speeches made. Hon. I. T. HATCH, of Buffalo, who has been in the City for the past week in consultation with prominent friends of the canal, will, we are informed, submit written opinions by Judges COMSTOCK and PORTER, and from Hon. WM. M. EVARTS and JOHN GANSON, fully sustaining the constitutionality of his proposed scheme to fund the existing canal debt and reduce the tolls. So strong an array of legal opinion ought to remove the doubts and opposition of those Democratic members of the Legislature who have hitherto withheld their support of Mr. HATCH's scheme on constitutional grounds.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial in the TIMES of this morning occurs the following:

"Conceding that New-York was competent to withdraw its ratification, and the action of Indiana to be irregular, we still have the requisite number of twenty-eight, counting in Texas and Georgia. But they are not yet States, although they will be in a few days."

I find by reference to article 5 of the Constitution that amendments are to be ratified "by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States." Now it would seem that if Texas and Georgia "are not yet States," that their Legislatures are not "Legislatures of States;" and if not, how can they ratify an amendment which is proposed by Congress to be ratified by State Legislatures?

Perhaps the course pursued in reference to the Fourteenth Amendment may be cited as a precedent. But what I would inquire is, where, outside of precedent and usage, does the right come from for any public body, except the Legislature of a State, to become a party to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment?

I have always been a Republican, and am in favor of the amendment. The above is prompted solely by a desire for information. D. B. M.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The Cross-Town Railroad Company.

This corporation elected the following directors, yesterday, for the ensuing year:

John Green, John W. Pettigrew, Charles Curtiss, Philip Woodhouse, Moses Ely, Smith Ely, John Kerr, F. A. Ridabock, George G. Mitchell, M. Feuchtwanger, James M. Melville, Joseph Rosenthal and Samuel E. Jacobs.

The directors subsequently elected the following officers by a unanimous vote: JOHN GREEN, President; CHARLES CURTISS, Treasurer, and E. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

A Proposed Positivist Journal.

Dr. GOODMAN, a Positivist of the school of AUGUSTE COMTE, announces that some time during the coming Summer, he will publish the first number of the *Modern Thinker*, a periodical in which articles that are true and timely, on religion and society, without any reference to the prejudices they may provoke, will be published, and in which "the latest results of human thought and modern science in all departments of speculative activity shall find a place, no matter what creed or existing preconception they may conflict with." He requests those who desire to become either subscribers or patrons to address him in the care of the American News Company. The Secretaries of the Liberal Club and the Independent Positivist Society vouch for his pecuniary responsibility and honesty.

Billiards.

A very interesting exhibition game of billiards, 1,000 points up, was played last evening at the National Hotel Billiard Rooms, Cortlandt-street, between Mr. DUDLEY KAVANAGH and Mr. MAURICE DALY, in the course of which some very fine play was exhibited, fully impressing the spectators with the belief that Mr. KAVANAGH had lost none of his former skill in "manipulating the ivories." Mr. KAVANAGH's highest runs during the game were 49, 102, 172, 56, 46, 45, 54, 42. Mr. DALY's highest runs were 37, 62, 40, 79, 30, 55, 34, 109. KAVANAGH winning the game by 247 points. Average of the winner, 16¾; average of the loser, 12. Time of game, two hours and fifteen minutes. Just previous to the above game, two well-known amateurs played a game of French caroms, 25 points up, the average of the winner being 4, and of the loser, 3½, which is very creditable indeed.

A New Railroad in New-Jersey.

The subscription books of the Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield Railroad, will open on the 29th. This road starts at a point on the Camden and Amboy Railroad two and one-half miles below Bordentown and connects with the Pemberton and New-York Road at New-Lisbon. The distance saved by the road between this City and Trenton will be from eight to fifteen miles, and it is thought that Trenton, by means of this road, will become the distributing depot for the merchandise of Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean Counties. The consolidated companies intend, it is said, to render material aid to the enterprise.

Personal.

Gen. GEORGE W. CASS, of Pittsburg; Hon. J. L. DAWSON, of Altoona; Hon. J. B. Winslow, of Boston; Hon. T. C. Platt, of Owego, and Jay Cook, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; Gen. Robinson, of the United States Army; Prof. Coffee, of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. E. Higley, of Chicago; Gen. Cross, of White Plains; Hon. William H. Seward, Jr., of Albany, and Hon. H. C. Bowie, of Virginia, are at the Astor House. Hon. James C. McGuthrie, of Iowa; Hon. J. R. Wallace, of Texas; Hon. S. W. Baker, of Providence; J. H. Allen, of Boston; E. Bigelow, of Massachusetts, and Hon. B. Trimble, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Capt. Ward, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Capt. J. G. Appleby, of the Royal Artillery; Hon. A. Briggs, of Boston; J. G. Harrison, of Buffalo, and C. E. Flanders, of Minnesota, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, is at the Hoffman House.

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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The Second Great Fire in Galveston.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!
HERRING'S SAFES
PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL.
GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 26, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:
DEAR SIRS: We beg to inform you that during the night of the 23d inst. another very destructive conflagration took place in this City, destroying property valued at not less than one million of dollars.
There were a number of your safes in the fire, and every one thus far opened has proved entirely satisfactory, while the contents of other makers were more or less injured. Yours, A. W. & E. P. CLEGG.
SPECIAL DISPATCH BY TELEGRAPH.
A FURTHER ACCOUNT.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GALVESTON, Texas, March 2, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:
Your Champion Safes have stood this second large fire splendidly, saved their contents in every instance, some safes of other makers burnt up. J. J. GREEN.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
"The most reliable protection from fire now known."
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Dwelling house safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, &c. All safes warranted dry.
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MARRIED.

BELDEN—HILL.—At the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Monday evening, March 7, by Rev. Dr. George W. Woodruff, FREDERICK BELDEN to SARAH C., eldest daughter of Ebenezer Hill, Esq., all of Norwalk, Conn.

DAVID—SHOEMAKER.—On Thursday, March 3, at the residence of the bride's uncle, F. W. Haines, Esq., by Rev. Edward W. Hitchcock, HENRY DAVID to Miss SARAH H. SHOEMAKER, all of this City.

LOCKWOOD—BEDFORD.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 17, by Rev. B. Lockwood, assisted by Rev. B. J. Relyea, JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD, of Linden, N. J., to EMILY H., only daughter of F. T. Bedford, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At his residence, Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday morning, March 8, BENJAMIN W. ALLEN, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, at 12 M., at the Reformed Church, Manhasset.

BERTINE.—At Eastchester, on Tuesday, March 8, SUSAN, wife of Peter Bertine, aged 68 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, William S. Hunt, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the M. E. Church, Eastchester, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on arrival of 9 A. M. train from 27th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BURT.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 7, BENJAMIN, youngest child of John W. and Ann E. Burt, aged 1 year.

Funeral at their residence, on Wednesday, March 9, at 2 P. M.

BURCHARD.—On Sunday, March 6, at 12½ P. M., in Peekskill, of consumption, Dr. J. G. BURCHARD, of St. Louis, aged 31 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Funeral at his residence, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

CHANNING.—In Boston, on Wednesday, March 2, RUTH GIBBS CHANNING, widow of Rev. William Ellery Channing, and daughter of George Gibbs, late of Newport, R. I., in the 92d year of her age.

LOCKWOOD.—On Thursday, March 3, RICHARD H. LOCKWOOD, at North Salem, N. Y., after a long and painful illness of more than a year and a half.

LUDINGTON.—On Monday, March 7, of diphtheria, JAMES ELLIOTT, son of Charles H. and Josephine L. Ludington, aged 2 years and 28 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PAUL.—On Monday, March 7, at Washington, of apoplexy, J. J. PAUL, Minister of Venezuela.

The funeral will take place this Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PEARSALL.—On Saturday evening, March 5, EDWARD, son of the late Thomas C. Pearsall, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 5 Waverley-place, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PECK.—On Monday, March 7, WILLIE MEAD, son of William L. and Phebe Peck, aged 4 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 714 Lexington-av., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

RAIT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, at Ramsgate, England, ROBERT RAIT, of this City, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 130 West 44th-st., without further notice, on Wednesday, March 9, at 1½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 6, CATHARINE, relict of Randall Smith, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse G. Keator, Claremont Hotel, Manhattanville. Carriages will be in attendance on the morning of the funeral at the terminus of the Eighth-av. Railroad, 125th-st.

SHEE.—At Hamburg, N. J., on Friday, March 4, in the 90th year of her age, MARIA MORRIS, relict of the late Judge Shee, and daughter of Thomas Lawrence, Esq.

TALCOTT.—In Hartford, Conn., on Friday, March 4, 1870, THOMAS GROSVENOR TALCOTT, in the [illegible] year of his age.

THOMPSON.—At Ballston, N. Y., on Saturday morning, March 5, after a long illness, SARAH, second daughter of George and Sarah A. Thompson, aged 57 years, 7 months and 22 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
The SUBSCRIBERS WILL MOVE to
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UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
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AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN-RINGS, &c.
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SILVER-PLATED WARE
at nearly half the usual prices.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and NO. 1,173 BROADWAY, between 27th and 28th sts.

INTERESTING TO CONSUMPTIVES.
AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION.—By this phrase we may justly characterize the celebrity of Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, whose name is now widely known throughout the Atlantic States, and whose professional reputation is founded on his successful labors as a medical reformer. His great medicine, known as "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP," has practically refuted the mischievous dogma of the medical schools that "consumption is incurable." It can be proved, by any desirable amount of testimony, that this medicine has cured many who were pronounced by distinguished physicians to be in the last stages of consumption, and among the number Dr. SCHENCK himself may be included. Dr. SCHENCK has likewise discovered an infallible remedy for dyspepsia, viz.: "SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC," which is probably the only true remedy for indigestion that can be furnished by the Materia Medica of our country. Still better, Dr. SCHENCK has discovered an efficient substitute for calomel, that great destroyer of the human race, which has probably slain more than consumption itself, though one-fourth of the human family is victimized by that fatal disease. The three medicines of Dr. SCHENCK are employed by him in the cure of consumption, to which branch of medical practice his attention is specially directed, and in which he has been more successful than any other man in America.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on WEDNESDAY will close at this office at 6½ A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 7:25 A. M.; C and O, 7:40 A. M.; D and E, 7:45 A. M.; F and G, 7:15 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving Nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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By the author of "Cometh Up as a Flower."
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From the New-York Evening Express.
This is a truly charming novel, for half its contents breathe the very odor of the flower it takes as its title.
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The author can and does write well; the descriptions of scenery are particularly effective, always graphic and never overstrained.
D. A. & Co. have just published:
A SEARCH FOR WINTER SUNBEAMS IN THE RIVIERA, CORSICA, ALGIERS AND SPAIN. By Hon. S. S. Cox. Illustrated. Price, $3.
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No. 23 Murray-st.
*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOOKS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a good attendance at the Exchange yesterday, but there was little spirit in the bidding for real estate, and the property sold in most instances brought comparatively low prices. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. offered some valuable property, including a house and lot on Washington-square, but no actual sales were made by them. The leases of the remaining lots on the old Hospital grounds were set at $6,500 each as a premium and annual rent, but found no takers at that price, although those sold last year brought a premium of $640 to $680. One of the conditions of the proposed lease is that the lessee shall "erect within two years a substantial store on each lot leased of brick, stone or metal material, not less than four stories high, covering the whole front of each lot, with roof of slate or metal."

E. H. LUDLOW disposed of some valuable business property on Duane and Hudson streets, and two vacant lots on Eleventh-avenue. No. 158 Duane-street, consisting of a lot 25 feet by 94, with the buildings thereon, brought $[illegible]. No. 20 Hudson-street was sold for $13,200. This is an irregularly shaped lot, having a front of 20 feet on the east side of Hudson-street, and an outline as follows: Running east 11 feet parallel with Reade-street; north 20.3 feet parallel with West Broadway; 36 feet east parallel with Reade-street, and 31.2 feet north parallel with West Broadway; 50 feet west parallel with Duane-street, and 24.9 feet south to Hudson. The two lots on Eleventh-avenue are situated on the east side, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets, and brought $2,500 each.

JAMES M. MILLER sold some property on Cortlandt-street, between Washington and West, which excited some competition. The Northern Hotel, on the south-east corner of Cortlandt and West streets, with a front of 58.9 feet on the former and 61.9 feet on the latter, brought $[illegible]. The Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt, sold for $18,000. Two lots on Washington-street, adjoining this last, brought $11,900.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold the business property No. 94 Warren-street, near Greenwich, for $30,000. The store is 25 feet by 62, of brick, five stories high. The same firm sold a lot and three-story house on Beekman Hill, No. 325 East Sixty-second-street, for $6,850, and a lot and frame house on Sixty-first-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, for $3,900.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE sold a considerable amount of store and tenement property, the particulars of which are given in the schedule below.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

No. 451 1st-av., w. s., between 25th and 26th sts., two story brick house, (with store,) house, 25x40; lot, 25x75. No. 453 and 455, adjoining houses, five story brick, (with stores,) each 25x45, lots each 25x100; together ... $37,500
No. 606 East 14th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Avenue B, house, five story brick, 22.6x50, lot, 22.6x103.3 ... 13,600
Nos. 550 and 551 West 25th-st., n. s., between 10th and 11th avs., houses, four story brick, 22.6x62, lots 22.6x98.9 each, together ... 12,000
No. 52 Ridge-st., w. s., between Broome and Delancey, h. five story brick, 25x62.4; lot 25x100 ... 10,000
No. 200 East 49th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d-av., h. three story brick, 16x25, lot 20x50 ... 4,500
H. and l., s. s., 42d-st., 65 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. three story brick, 15x50, lot 15x37 ... 6,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Warren-st., h. and l., No. 94, 25x62 ... $30,000
East 61st-st., h. and l., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x92 ... 3,900
East 62d-st., h. and l., No. 325, 17x[illegible] ... 6,850

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, e. s. of 11th-av., 75.4 ft. s. of 95th-st., each 25x100, each ... $2,500
No. 158 Duane-st., s. s., 48.10 ft. w. of West Broadway, 24.11x94 ... 1,700
No. 20 Hudson-st., 11x20.4x36x31.2x50x24.9 ... 13,200

By James M. Miller.

Hotel and l. s. e. corner of Cortlandt and West sts., 58.9x61.9x42.2x58 ... $52,350
No. 71 Cortlandt-st., s. s., Jersey Hotel, 24x106 ... 18,000
Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st., 53.6 ft. s. of Cortlandt, each 25x50, each ... 11,900

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Christie-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100 ... $14,000
West Houston-st., n. s., 55.4 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 18.9x71.10, h. and l. ... 10,000
4th-st., n. e. s., 215 ft. s. e. of Avenue C, 21.3x98 ... 5,000
22d-st., s. s., 227 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22.6x98.9 ... 5,000
27th-st., s. s., 25x98.9 ... 8,500
28th-st., s. s., 271.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.9x98.9 ... 3,477
28th-st., s. s., 195.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x98.9 ... Nom.
121st-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x100.10 ... 4,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 27th-st., 24.8x100 ... 18,000
8th-av. and 47th-st., s. w. corner, 150xhalf block ... Nom.

Leases Recorded.

Chatham-square, No. 192, 2d, 3d and 4th stories, 5 1-6 years, per year ... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., No. 15[illegible], 5 years, per year ... [illegible]
Stanton-st., No. 17[illegible], 5 years, per year ... [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Kosciusko-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 15x100, h. and l. ... [illegible]
Manhasset-place, e. s., 130 ft. s. of Rapelye-st., 20x80 ... [illegible]
McKibben-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 50x100 ... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Gold-st., 19x100 ... [illegible]
Wilson-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100 ... [illegible]
North 6th-st., n. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 7th-st., 50x100 ... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., s. s., 245.7 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.11x100 ... [illegible]
Atlantic-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Miller-av., 25x90 ... [illegible]
Atlantic-av., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 20x100 ... [illegible]
De Kalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100 ... [illegible]
Evergreen-av., 117.2 ft. w. of and Adams-st. 100 ft. e. of rear lot, 18.3x51.3x8.8x50 ... [illegible]
Gates-av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 18.6x100 ... [illegible]
Marcy-av., s. w. s., 110 ft. n. w. of Hooper-st., 100x[illegible] ... [illegible]
Myrtle-av., n. s., 160.11 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

East Williamsburg.

Lot No. [illegible] ... $[illegible]

Flushing.

Centre-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Farrington-st., lot No. 6, block No. 1 ... $[illegible]

Hempstead.

Whitehead Abrams to Rockaway road, adjoining Hewlett's, 12½ acres ... $2,500

Hicksville.

John, Wyckoff, Barclay and Strong sts. 1 block ... $1,400

Jamaica.

Merwick and Jamaica plank-road, e.s., adjoining O'Reilly's, 10 acres ... $3,500

Newtown.

Suydam-place, n. s., 200 ft. e. of Chicago-av., 50x100 ... $200
Train's Meadow road, n. s., adjoining Carpenter's, 11¼ acres ... 10,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Brunswick-st., s. s., adjoining D. Scott's, 27x112 ... 2,500
Chestnut-st., n. s., 147 ft. from Orchard-st., 25x100 ... 4,000
C. Lock and New sts., indefinite, 52x74 ... 1,800
Fulton-st., n. s., adjoining W. Force's lot, 24x130 ... 11,000
Lafayette-st., n. s., adjoining D. Gardner's property, 26x92.6 ... 4,500
Seymour-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Hamburg-place, 100x120 ... 1,200
South-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 25x101 ... 10,000

East Orange.

Park-st. and Maple-av., s. w. corner, 50x100 ... $1,000

Clinton.

Indefinite plot, T. Fuller to S. W. Britton, 21 85-100 acres ... $20,000

Belleville.

Washington-av. lots, n. w., and No. 12, block H, 100x[illegible] ... $600
Washington-av. lots, No. 4, block C, 32x[illegible] ... 600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL—One of the most complete and perfect houses, newly and expensively furnished, and for sale, as the owner is about going to Europe; possession at an early day; price for all as it stands, except silver and linen, $115,000; the decorations, painting and furniture can hardly be surpassed; location between 5th and Madison avs., on the crown of Murray Hill. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French roof, high stoop, basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed, plumbed throughout with lead-encased block tin pipe; will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60, lot 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. [illegible] West 39th-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a new and very elegant high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, built by Robins, hard wood finish, rosewood doors, bathrooms on second and third stories; NOVEL ARRANGEMENT OF INTERIOR. A liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES ON NORTH-east corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., part of estate of Dr. Van Arsdale. Apply to A. SPAULDING, Attorney, No. 111 Broadway; FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, Attorney for Administratrix, [illegible] Beekman-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BUILT HOUSES on Madison-av., hardwood finish to the fourth story, will be sold at a great sacrifice, if bought this week. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone house, high stoop, on Murray Hill; property in New-Jersey taken in part pay, within 30 miles of the City. Address Box No. 2,548 Post-office.

$15,000 FOR A THREE STORY brick house, high stoop, brown basement, cellar; all improvements. Apply to owner on premises, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO BUILDERS.—SEVERAL PLOTS OF lots in different locations to exchange for houses. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE BROWN stone three story and French roof house, 20x[illegible], 100 feet, No. 128 President-st., South Brooklyn, in perfect order, first-class neighborhood, and convenient to ferries. For further particulars apply to L. PAWLING, No. 80 Front-st., New-York, or on premises, after 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE north-east corner of Hanson-place and [illegible], some of those elegant four story, high stoop brown stone front French roof houses, [illegible] lots 20, 30 and 200 deep. These houses have been built by days work in the most thorough manner under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements; toilets; Black Walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and surroundings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and French plate glass; dining-room and bath wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry; two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash basins, butler pantry, 12 rooms, 12 pantries and any amount of drawers, &c.; hot-air furnace. Fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises or to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

HOUSES FOR SALE—NO. 9 TOMPKINS-place; modern improvements, stone, with carpets and mirrors.
No. 28 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 29 William-st., brick, and brick stable.
No. 8 Union-place, brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 286 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE LEASED TO A good tenant, house No. 198 Henry-st., Brooklyn; a large commodious house, brown stone, three stories and basement; shades, oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c.; house in good order; furnished with excellent range and furnace; spacious bath-rooms, water-closets, &c. Inquire of W. F. ROGERS, Vermilye & Co's office, No. 16 Nassau-st.

COMPLETE AND GENUINE HOME FOR A FAMILY OF TASTE.—Brooklyn; medium size; modern house; elegantly finely furnished; rich furniture; Chickering piano; corner lot; stable; good location; thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry; immediate possession. Terms moderate. Address HOME, Box No. 136 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT mansion and 12 full lots, in a high and pleasant location near Prospect Park. The house contains 20 rooms and all the modern improvements. Price and terms can be made satisfactory; will exchange for improved New-York property. Apply to M. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE three story high basement Philadelphia brick house No. 117 Keap-st., near Bedford-av., (the Prospect Park-av.,) 22x45x100; perfect order; good neighborhood; ten minutes from ferry to Grand-st., New-York. Apply to H. B. SCHOLES' foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 22d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE AT SUMMIT, N. J.,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, containing twenty rooms complete, with every convenience of a city house; also, carriage house and stable, with bedroom, cistern and ice-house. The grounds, 265 by 405 feet, are situated upon a corner of two avenues, quite near the railway station, and are nicely laid out, well drained and planted with an abundance of trees and shrubbery.

ALSO,

A great number of TOWN LOTS and VILLA SITES, of sizes to suit, for immediate improvement; all adjoining or very near to the railway station.

All of the above property will be sold upon reasonable and easy terms. Apply to J. EDGAR, at Summit, or No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

[Summit is situated within twenty miles of New-York, in Union County, New-Jersey, upon the Second Mountain, directly opposite the only gap of the First Mountain, and within full view of New-York City, Long Island, Staten Island, Newark, Elizabeth, and intervening country on the east, and Passaic Valley, Morristown, Madison, Boonton, Third Mountain, &c., on the west. It is elevated about 500 feet above tide-water, upon well-drained gravel soil, free from mud, and is unsurpassed by any country place in the advantages of climate, churches, schools, markets, views and drives.

The trains are frequent upon the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the Passaic and New-York Railroad is being built, thus affording great accessibility to New-York.]

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.

For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

150 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN ORDINARY FARE.

E. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer, at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND DRAWING IN REAL ESTATE—Only [illegible] tickets at $[illegible] each. The elegant country seat containing nineteen and twenty acres of land, situated at Poughkeepsie, owned and lately occupied by Chief Engineer Sewell, United States Navy, has been placed in my hands to sell. To insure quick sale and to give the "poor man" an equal chance with the rich to obtain a homestead, I have adopted this plan of sale. The drawing to be controlled and directed by a committee appointed by the shareholders. For particulars send for a circular. Any one sending an order for seven tickets will be entitled to an extra ticket.
C. W. WALKER, Agent, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, with grounds handsomely laid out, fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard, and a fine well of purest water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. A very desirable family residence, and in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound,) five acres of land, 15 miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steamboat. Inquire of R. OGDEN DOREMUS, No. 76 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON on premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM OF the late Wm. M. Ross, situated in Metuchen, N. J., comprising 140 acres, suitable for subdivision into villa plots; is offered at private sale until March 24, 1870; if not then sold, will be offered at public auction, on the premises, that day. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. S. L. ROSS, Executrix, to AMOS ROBINS, New-Brunswick, or to RUFUS N. EDGAR, Rahway.

MOUNTAIN SIDE, SEVEN MINUTES FROM DEPOT, ORANGE.—Elegant place, five acres; residence, hardwood finish; water, furnace, 15 rooms, stables, gardener's house complete, fruit and ornamental trees. Price low, terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

SOUTH ORANGE.—ELEGANT PROPERTY, over 7 acres; six minutes' walk from depot, magnificent views, 2,000 feet frontage on three avenues; residence modern conveniences; stable, carriage house, fruit, ornamental trees; sale low; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR sale, one of the finest houses at that place, in good order, well built and completely furnished for the coming season; books can show Summer earnings of 18 per cent. on price asked; a rare chance for a responsible party; terms easy.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 35 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 50x170; fruit, grapery; price $6,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 4 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 35 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 345 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT VERY LOW.—A productive and highly-cultivated farm of 80 acres, at Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem Railroad; location high and warranted healthful; with large house, outbuildings, abundance of fruit, &c. NOTT & CO.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—NEWARK-AV. BOULEVARD, 100 feet wide, wooden pavement; only seven minutes from depot; choice lots with builder's loans; no cash required.
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 25 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OR country seat at Cornwall on the Hudson, two hours from City Hall; 170 acres; private track. Full printed particulars by addressing the owner,
LEWIS BEACH, Newburgh, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH THE MODERN improvements:
No. 19 Nassau-st., frame.
No. 22 Sackett-st., frame.
No. 26 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 22 Degraw-st., stone.
No. 209 Henry-st., stone.
No. 206 Henry-st., stone.
No. 5 Harrison-st., brick.
No. 30 West Baltic-st., brick.
No. 165 Union-st., brick.
No. 230 Union-st., brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 286 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT at Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, one minute's walk from the station; a Gothic house containing 15 rooms, all improvements; three acres of land nicely improved with sloping lawn well shaded, fine gardens, stables, and great abundance of fruit; $1,500 or $1,000 for the season.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 25x100, five stories high, Nos. 486, second 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. [illegible] Broadway before May 1.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT.—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 264 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 128 East 28th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, NEAR DEPOT, OVERlooking Sound, large, prettily furnished dwelling, carriage house and three acres of ground, fine fruit, with use of wagons, &c. Permits of A. JOHNSON, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A fully furnished, full front brown stone house, with four story extension; very conveniently arranged, with back stairs, &c., and in fine order. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 49th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also, to let, the fine stable, No. 21 West 48th-st.

A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-BASEMENT house to let, No. 136 Lexington-av.; chandeliers, modern improvements, and in complete order. Permits at No. 51 West 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, in a French family, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and ladies, at Depau-place, No. 170 Thompson-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE third floor of a large house; the rest of the house occupied by the owner. Apply, from 1 to 4 P. M., at No. 68 East 4th-st. Possession 1st April if required.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. [illegible]-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 153 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

FACTORIES TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 139 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.
FINE OFFICES
IN THE SUPERIOR MARBLE BUILDING, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

The entire floor now occupied by the New-York Life Insurance Company, 37x28, with fine vaults.

The splendid suite of rooms on third floor, now occupied by counselors Jesup & Kennedy.

The very light suite of rooms on fourth floor, (back,) occupied by Wright, architect, and the front offices on same floor.

ALSO,

The entire upper lofts, very high and superior lights, and suitable for an engraver or lithographer.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, one-half or two-thirds of a store; size 40x100. Any party desiring same would have the benefit of a large Western and Southern jobbing trade; would also rent one or two fine offices; rent moderate. Address Box No. 3,068 Post-office.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS store and basement in the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.'s building, Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway; 25x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 122 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

PIER NO. 24, FOOT OF PERRY-ST., to lease for a term of years. Apply at Tea Office, No. 7 Leight-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. TUESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SPLENDID EIGHTEENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) PROPERTY.
FOR RESIDENCES OR STORES.
MYRTLE-AV., CORNER ON TWO RAILROADS.

MYRTLE-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—[illegible]

CHESTNUT-ST.—[illegible]

CENTRAL-AV.—[illegible]

NOTE.—The above property is most eligibly situated [illegible]

ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,

CENTRAL-AV. AND JACOB-ST.—Southwest corner, [illegible]

Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, [illegible] Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 219 WEST 31ST-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 31ST-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the north side of West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 219. The house is 20x34 feet, and is in good order; has furnace, range, water closets, bath, &c. Lot 98.9.
The house may be seen between 1 and 4 P. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 112 EAST 22D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 22D-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., and known as No. 112. The house is about 20 feet deep; contains modern improvements and is in good order. Lot, 20x98.9.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON AMITY-ST., 4TH-AV., 41ST, 50TH, 102D AND 103D STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Sale by order of the executors of Theodore Ross, deceased. [illegible]
AMITY-ST.—The valuable two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 102 Amity-st., adjoining corner of Sullivan-st.; lot 25x93.1½.
WEST 41ST-ST.—The desirable four-story brick English basement houses and lots, Nos. 11 and 11½ West 41st-st., 175 feet west of 5th-av.; lots each 12.6x98.9.
WEST 50TH-ST.—2 acres, south side, 125 feet east of 10th-av., together, 50 feet front by 87.7½ east side and 34.4 west side.
4TH-AV.—5 lots west side, entire front, between 102d and 103d sts., each 25x80 feet.
EAST 102D-ST.—11 full lots, north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.
EAST 103D-ST.—12 full lots, south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.
For maps apply at the office of EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-PLACE AND MERCER-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Grain Nathan, Esq., Referee:
SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-PLACE AND MERCER-ST.—The valuable four-story brick building known as the St. Julien Hotel, being 49 feet 2 inches on Mercer-st. and 100 feet on Washington-place, and in the rear of the Broadway property.
SAMUEL RIKER, Attorney.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 272 SPRING-ST. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
SPRING-ST.—The valuable lot, with two-story attic and basement brick-front house, No. 272 Spring-st., south side, between Hudson and Varick sts. Lot 25 feet front, 76 feet deep on west side and 100 feet on east side; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 3D-AV. CORNER PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—REFEREE'S SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, under an order of the Supreme Court:
THIRD-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The valuable lot, covered with brick buildings, on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 114th-st.; lot 25.2 on 3d-av., 100.9 on 114th-st.; together with a strip of ground running from the west end, or rear of the lot, 5.5 feet in width, to the middle line of the block, or 100.11 feet from 114th-st. Maps at the auction room, No. 77 Cedar-st.
See advertisement signed Thomas H. Landon, referee; Edgar Ketchum, attorney for plaintiffs.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT YORKVILLE, THIS DAY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell TO-DAY, 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, a capital house and two lots, laid out as a garden on 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The furniture can be bought at private sale. The house has had $2,000 laid out in improvements in the last three years; $[illegible] can remain on mortgage.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, PELL, CANAL, RIVINGTON, CHRYSTIE, WEST 31ST AND [illegible] STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Ferdinand Rood and Lewis R. Rood, executors of Lewis R. Rood, deceased:
BOWERY.—Three lots and the buildings on south west corner of Bowery and Pell sts., Nos. 14 and 16; together [illegible].
PELL-ST.—Lot of land and buildings adjoining the above on the rear, known as No. 3; [illegible].
CANAL-ST.—Two lots and buildings on south side of Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Nos. 114 and 116; each 20x[illegible] feet.
RIVINGTON-ST.—Southwest corner of Chrystie-st., lot and buildings, [illegible] feet.
WEST 31ST-ST.—Six lots and buildings on south side of West 31st-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., together [illegible] feet.
WEST [illegible].—First-class four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., No. [illegible]; all modern improvements; frescoed and in perfect order; house 21x50; lot 100 feet 5 inches.
Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY A. CRAM and Katharine S. Cram, Henry A. Cram as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Cram, deceased, and Henry A. Cram and George H. Moore, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Clarence Cram, deceased, against JAMES WATSON WEBB, Laura Virginia Webb, William Seward Webb, Henry Walter Webb, George Creighton Webb, Jacob Lewis Webb, Francis Egerton Webb, John Philip Kemble Mason, Anna Louisa Mason, Henry K. Bull, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob Cram, deceased, Frederic Weyburn Cram, Jacob Cram, John Sergeant Cram, Harry Spencer Cram, Lydia Clarence Cram, Katharine Henrietta Cram, Ethel Latimer Cram, Ellen Sergeant Cram, William B. Astor and Alfred Tobias, as trustee of Montague M. Hendricks.—The undersigned, duly appointed referee, by an order of this Court made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of March, 1870, hereby requires all persons having any general lien or incumbrance, by judgment or decree, or otherwise, on the undivided share or interest of any of the parties in the premises hereinafter described, to produce to the undersigned, on or before the 18th day of April next, at his office, No. 36 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, proof of their respective liens and incumbrances, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount due thereon, and to specify the nature of such incumbrances, and the dates thereof, respectively. The premises described in the complaint in the above cause are as follows:

[illegible]

HENRY NICOLL, Referee.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 267 West 41st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.
HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 208 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 8, 1870.
All packages examined at the Public Store which have been passed by the United States Appraiser as "correct," and which have been allowed to remain there by the importers for forty-eight hours or more, after such appraisement, will, on SATURDAY, next, the 12th inst., be sent to the nearest bonded warehouse at the importer's risk and expense.
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

THE CHARITY BALL, FOR THE benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, resulted as follows:
Gross receipts ... $19,773 08
Expenses ... 3,207 05
Net proceeds ... $16,565 [illegible]
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN EIGHT-OARED barge (better for six oars,) built by Darling; is in excellent condition and possession can be had immediately. For further particulars address H. M. S., Box No. 3,763 New-York Post-office.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTES OF the State of Pennsylvania, I hereby give notice that I have been appointed a Commissioner for said State, residing in the City, County and State of New-York. BENJ. L. JOHNSON, No. 132 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1869) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,500,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 82 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 60 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 40 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 467 miles. It is graded to the 477th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 467 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$[illegible]
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,[illegible]
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Total expenses	1,[illegible]
Net earnings	$[illegible]

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold [illegible] acres of lands for $1,[illegible], at an average price of $[illegible] per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $[illegible].

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$[illegible]
Profit from lands (net)	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address,

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $180,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and forwarded.
Agents for the Times in Europe.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS,
At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by new current earnings and an ample commerce on the whole of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH.
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 3, City of New-York.

RUSSELL SAGE, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }
FEB. 12, 1870.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, March 11, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1869.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, March 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

INSURANCE AT REDUCED RATES.
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1870.

Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1870	$[illegible]
Cash capital Jan. 1, 1870	200,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Unpaid losses Jan. 1, 1870	5,000 00

This Company will insure first-class City and country property at reduced rates, and give the insured or his broker the customary rebate or commission. No combination rates.

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. S. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

C. E. WOOD, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale at very low prices $100,000 SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, seven per cents, due 1909. Road is leased to BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which pays the interest in New-York.
$50,000 Dutchess and Columbia First Mortgage Bonds. Road is open forty-three miles and leased. Interest seven per cent., free.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., } NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1870. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible] for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest to that date accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
I. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 132 BOWERY AND NO. 280 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 132 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. M. LEGGETT, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } COLUMBIA, S. C., March [illegible], 1870. }

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

FURNITURE.

WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, (SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF ABRAM IVES, DECEASED:)
100 shares Continental National Bank, par 100.
[illegible] shares Fourth National Bank, par 100.
[illegible] shares National Bank of Commerce, par 100.
[illegible] shares Metropolitan National Bank, par 100.
[illegible] shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, par 50.
[illegible] shares National Bank of the State of New-York, par 100.
20 shares National Park Bank, par 100.
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, par 100.
100 shares Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, par 100.
120 shares Home Insurance Company, par 100.
[illegible] shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Hartford, par 100.
14 shares Meriden National Bank, par 25.
15 shares Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven, par 50.
16 shares Waterbury Bank, par 50.
[illegible] shares New-Haven County Bank, par 10.
[illegible] shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, par 50.
574 shares Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Company, par 25.
1,400 shares Holmes, Booth & Hayden Manufacturing Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
[illegible] shares Oakville Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
[illegible] shares Waterbury Brass Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
[illegible] shares American Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
[illegible] shares Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, (New-Britain,) par 25.
240 shares Bridgeport Steamboat Company, par 25.
2,000 Bridgeport Steamboat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Convertible Bond.
A. MASTERTON, }
S. J. HARRIOT, } Executors.
R. G. ROLSTON, }

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Sales rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 15 and 16, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness,	Eastman Johnson,	J. G. Brown,
J. F. Kensett,	A. F. Tait,	S. Colman,
Thos. Hill,	A. Bierstadt,	M. F. DeHaas,
J. R. [illegible],	[illegible],	G. C. Lambdin,
W. M. Brown,	J. M. Spencer,	F. Rondel,
R. A. Blakelock,	V. Granbury,	T. R. Rossiter,
J. A. Hows,	R. Forbes,	F. Pech,
E. Adams,	A. Mario,	H. Ferguson,
Robie,	G. E. Nile,	R. S. G. Stone,
T. Lebrichon,	[illegible],	H. Van Seben,
H. Schlesinger,	J. Meerwilles,	Lommens,
Van Wyngaerdt,	De Vos,	Girard,
A. Gonder,	W. C[illegible],	H. Remi,

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, the 9th inst., until sale day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st. Sale without reserve of bankrupt stock of high-grade wines, liquors, &c. (late the property of an old importing and jobbing house,) imported expressly for [illegible], including Otard, Hennessy, Martell, Jules Robin, Champagne, Cognac and Seignette, [illegible] brandies in cases and demijohns; Mieux, Mousselle's, Heidsieck, Geneva, &c. Sherries: India, Reserve, Blandy, and South Side Madeira, Osborn Ports, Beeswing, &c.; Malmsey, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, including Cutter's, Taylor's, &c.; Jamaica, Antigua and Granada Rum; also, a full assortment of fine wines and liquors, in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. MONDAY EVENING, March 14, and following evenings at 7 o'clock. Sale of a LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS. Selections from PRIVATE LIBRARIES, comprising a valuable assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE; Many RARE WORKS relating to AMERICA; a fine collection of MEDICAL WORKS. Also, a very valuable COLLECTION OF PAMPHLETS relating to the REBELLION, Sermons, Addresses, Histories, Biographies, Caricatures, &c., forming a complete History of the War; a complete set of PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c., relating to the PENN COLLEGE at Gettysburg, the first LUTHERAN INSTITUTION—UNIQUE; a fine lot of ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c. MANY VERY RARE. Also a collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, MANY VERY VALUABLE. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

MR. CHARLES L. FROST'S PAINTINGS—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of the ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, the property of Mr. Charles L. Frost, of this City, comprising choice specimens of the French, Belgian, Düsseldorf, English and American schools among which are examples by Carl Hubner, Joosters, Toulmouche, A. R. Jones, Verboeckhoven, Schreyer, Gerome, Duverger, Rosa Bonheur, Delaroche, Cantalini, Vernet, &c., &c., J. W. Casilear, Thomas Hicks, Eastman Johnson, J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Wm. Hart, James M. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, A. F. Tait, W. Ranney, Fagnanni, Bispham, Inman, J. R. Brevoort, Baumann, J. F. Cropsey, A. West, Lambdin, Sontag, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition free, day and evening.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } COLUMBIA, Jan. 20, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road-bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, work-shops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery appertaining to and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with adequate personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets $3,234,230 50.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,449 06.
M. J. Hankes, [illegible] John McLean, President.
W. S. Whitlock, Vice-Presidents. G. S. Chapin, Treasurer. T. S. Armour, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the [illegible] Income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, [illegible] on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS,
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 6 TO 10 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $[illegible] to $1,000; [illegible] engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,309 Broadway; branch ware-room, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 81 3d-av., now Nos. 134 to [illegible] West 18th-st., marble and mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, [illegible] designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills until this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $20, $22, $45 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible]-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA........March 12 | AUSTRALIA.......April 2
CAMBRIA.......March 19 | COLUMBIA........April 9
ANGLIA........March 26 | EUROPA..........April 16

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $[illegible]. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9 | Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10 | China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wedns., M'ch 16 | Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thursd'y, M'ch 17 | Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wedns., M'ch 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold. By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. [illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX. [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Captain Green........Mar. 9, at [illegible] A. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams....Mar. 16, at [illegible] P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth....Mar. 30, at [illegible] P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price.......April 6, at [illegible] A. M.
IDAHO, Captain Cutting.........April 13, at [illegible] P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE. The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24. Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible] gold. For freight or passage apply to BUGER BROS., No. 102 Pearl-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River. FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, March 12, at 12 A. M. DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $[illegible] and $70; Steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $225 to $175, according to location of berth. Steerage, $60. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. MARCH 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth. Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan. Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. Adams, March 10. COLUMBIA, Captain R. Van Sice, March 17. MISSOURI, Captain M. R. Greene, (via Nassau,) March 24. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Saturday, March 12. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Saturday, April 2. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, THURSDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain Atkins, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain Crowell, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st.

VIRGO, Captain Bulkley, TUESDAY, March 15, from Pier No. [illegible] East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: NORTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], March 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], May 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, custom-house and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in traveling abroad. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Rivoli [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line. Passage to Fernandina, $20. For Freight or Passage apply to J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 27 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. Greene, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows: Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily,) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 5 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville. For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.) For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.) For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. [illegible] For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. [illegible] Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. [illegible] For Paterson and Way [illegible] For Hackensack and Way [illegible] For Piermont, Monsey and Way [illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement [illegible]

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and staterooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAMES FISK, JR., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows: [illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. [illegible]

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 [illegible]. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful in selecting a physician. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases with unparalleled success for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. E. SCOBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 17 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. [illegible]

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. WEBB and THOMAS H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles C. Webb, of the City of New-York, and Thomas H. Taylor, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, [illegible] bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of [illegible] Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

Manufacturers will find it to their interest to examine the HILLER SAFETY BOILER, in operation, UNDER BROADWAY, Corner Warren-st. and Broadway. JOSEPH A. MILLER, No. [illegible]

FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS FOR sale, all in good order; also [illegible] small cars [illegible] yards, 3 feet [illegible] inches gauge,) [illegible] horses, harness, iron bars, drills, picks, &c. Apply to N. C. MUNSON, Boston, Mass.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANCY EXTRAORDINARY.—Revelations all should visit; you are relieved of that which troubles you, whether sickness, business, love, matrimonial trouble, law, traveling, absent friends, hidden treasures. No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or by the gentlemen; understands fine washing and French fluting and polishing; has the best of City reference as to capability and character, from families she has worked for. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 3[illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress making; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 153 2d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; excellent baker; understands care of milk and butter, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. At No. [illegible] 6th-av.; now No. [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks; country or City; experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house workers, young girls, &c. BOOKHAM'S, No. [illegible] 6th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country. City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, economical in the management of the kitchen, a situation as cook in a small private family. Address or call at No. 196 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL (Protestant,) a situation as nurse; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can be well recommended by her last employer. Call in the store, No. 229½ 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG in the country, a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of growing children. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., for two days, third door, front room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; good City reference. Can be seen in the fancy store, No. 107 East 4[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on several machines; go to country; has the best City references. Apply at No. 249 4th-av., corner 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from birth by hand; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a very superior cook; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 2[illegible] 6th-av., corner 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by an industrious, capable girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a neat servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 116 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; understands her business; is a good bread and pastry maker; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would do chamber work and fine washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 135 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 2[illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or would assist in chamber work; best of City references. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 2[illegible] West 36th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and light waiting; no objection to general housework; City reference. Apply at No. 3[illegible] West 32d-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN would like to engage with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; first-class references. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 1[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as child's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 1[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st., rear, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse; understands taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 3[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and seamstress; can be well recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamber work. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] East 2[illegible]d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook in a first-class boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best reference, if required. Call at No. 2[illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and assist in the washing; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 1[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls—one as cook, the other as waitress or chamber-maid; the best of City reference from their last employer. Call at No. 2[illegible] East 3[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. No. 4[illegible] 3d av., between 3[illegible]d and 3[illegible]d sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, a situation in the City to cook, wash and iron or to do housework. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 9 Carmine-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; best City reference from last place. Apply at 4[illegible] East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 3[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 1[illegible] Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., the best situations procured immediately for all good English, Irish, German and French cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENER by an Englishman; married, no family; thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flower, fruit and vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; references as to character and ability. Address J. L., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, PRACTICAL worker, a situation; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Only those gentlemen who want a first-class gardener need address J. S., gardener, No. [illegible] Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City recommendations. Address J. J. Mc., for two days, Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; thoroughly practical in all branches, under glass and outdoors, improvement and keeping of grounds; married; no family. Address F. L., seed store, No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a German; married; no incumbrances; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address L. R., seed store, No. [illegible] John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, which is capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address J. K., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a middle-aged man, married, with one child; understands his business; can give best of City references. Address GARDENER, Box 209 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, a situation; thoroughly understands the business in all departments, such as vineries, greenhouses, stone fruits in pots, &c.; grounds laid out and planted in a practical manner; such as has been done by him. Address H. S., No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., seed store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (American) a situation as farmer, or as farm manager; understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; is a good practical gardener; wife is a first-class dairy-woman; first-class references. Call or address GEORGE, seed store No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man, lately landed, who thoroughly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; wages no object; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address WAITER, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's place in all its branches; references will bear the strictest investigation as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address R. M., Box 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a well-recommended married man, (wife and one child;) understands fruits, flowers and vegetables thoroughly, and keeps a gentleman's place very neat. Call on or address JAMES CREGAN, at the greenhouses, East 1[illegible]th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter, in a private family, by an Englishman, with the best of City references; understands his business thoroughly. Address BUTLER, No. [illegible] 6th-av., in drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, Protestant, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has three years' reference from his last place. Address R. M., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; has two years' reference from last place; go to country. Apply at No. 3[illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a married man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, as groom or coachman; can be highly recommended to any gentleman who wants him for honesty and sobriety. Apply to G. C. HYETT, No. 278 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, glass and out-doors; can be highly recommended. Address T. C., Box 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a practical (married) man of long experience, to take charge of gentlemen's places for the last twenty years; has good references from present and other employers. Address A. B., No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge in all its branches; can assist at gardening, and can milk; best City reference. Address R. M., Box 20[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as gardener or coachman; understands general work about a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. F., Bloomingdale, Station R, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; (married,) no family; a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; four years' reference from last employer. Address T. D., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as flower, fruit and vegetable gardener; not afraid of work; the best of reference will be given from his last employer; can be seen. Address T. H. C., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, situations; the man is a good coachman, gardener, farmer, or will make himself generally useful; the wife can take any position in a house; City or country. At No. [illegible] 6th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN from the country, a situation in a respectable family; is a good hand to drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself useful around the house. Address J. P., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful City driver; the best City references given. Call or address T. G., harness store, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH one child, a situation as gardener in all its branches; greenhouse, grapery, fruits, vegetables; best City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, who understands the business in all its branches; best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a good driver; takes good care of horses, and would make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address P. H., Box 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER WHO thoroughly understands his business, and has excellent City recommendations, a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 2[illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN; is qualified to attend steam-boiler or porter in an oil store; handy at cooperage barrels. Address FRED. WINTER, Box No. [illegible] Greenpoint Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and the wife as plain cook, who would do the housework of a small family; good reference. Address T. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER'S situation by a married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; none but first-class need apply. Address J. N., No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a single man that has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days S. T., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A POSITION as farmer, or would take a farm on shares. Call or address C. B., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED young man, speaking several languages, a situation as courier. Address J. G., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER who has held a position of trust and responsibility in a large house recently declined business, desires a position in confidential clerk, cashier or bookkeeper in a commission house; can furnish first-class City references as to character, ability, &c. Address O. R., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FEW BUSINESS MEN WANTED—To take an interest in and superintend the laying of the Hoyt Improved Bitumen Concrete for streets and walks in the State of New-Jersey, Westchester County, N. Y., and in Chicago, where it has been laid for the last three years, and in other cities, and has given perfect satisfaction. State and county rights for sale. For orders and circulars address ASA HOYT, patentee, No. [illegible] South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO PROFESSED COOKS AND three excellent waitresses immediately; also nurses, seamstresses, cooks, chamber-maids, house workers, and all French, German, English, American, Irish and Scotch suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 2[illegible] 6th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—A LADY OF PRACTICAL ABILITY and fair education to assist in a work of Christian benevolence, for which a moderate compensation will be given. Apply by letter to M. N., care of St. Luke's Hospital, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF four persons, a chamber-maid and laundress; also a first-class waitress; best of City references required. Call between 11 and 2, at 2[illegible] East 2[illegible]d-st.

SHIRT CUTTER WANTED IN A Broadway store; a woman competent to cut and fit shirts. Address, stating qualifications, Post Office Box No. 4,[illegible].

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a place in the country; he must be competent to manage horses and to take care of a garden. Apply to DAVID MOFFAT & CO., No. 5 Jacob-st.

WANTED—GARDENER AND COACHMAN; a single man, who can milk; one who is not afraid of work; best wages paid. Apply at 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man, understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WILLING to assist in the chamber work. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. [illegible] East 2[illegible]d-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, with the best of City reference. Apply after 11 at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE FILLE Française pour coudre et soigner un enfant; une Française ne parlant pas l'anglais preferee. S'adresser a No. 1[illegible] [illegible]-av., au coin de la [illegible]-rue, a sept heures du soir.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE chambre Française Protestante et pour prendre soin d'un enfant de dix ans. S'addresser a No. [illegible] Washington-square, avant onze heures le matin.

UNE FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE désire a placer pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre. S'adresser au [illegible] Ouest [illegible]-rue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—HERMAN WOLFF and NORBERT WOLFF, plaintiffs, vs. EBEN W. HOVEY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 167 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-two hundred and twenty-2[illegible] dollars, with interest on sixteen hundred and [illegible] dollars from the 22d November, 1869, and interest on sixteen hundred and [illegible] dollars from the 10th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Feb. 4, 1870.

G. R. & T. D. PELTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1870.

G. R. & T. D. PELTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO NEW-YORK. PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors; D. De Vivo, Business Manager; H. Rollwein, Stage Manager. EIGHT SEASON, commencing MONDAY, March 14. The Great Musical Event of the Season. THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Figaro's Hochzeit.) The abundantly applauded masterpiece of the day; received by overflowing houses wherever performed. A production never given either here or in Europe with such a complete cast and superb general ensemble. Prices of admission: $1; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50c. The sale of seats for the first three nights commences on THURSDAY, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701, and at 112 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER. THIRD WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original five-act drama, entitled INNISFALLEN; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP. The piece presented with a SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC and TELBIN'S PANORAMA, Imported expressly for this piece at a VAST EXPENSE. INNISFALLEN MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2. Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. MATINEES DAILY. GOLDEN BUBBLE. DOMINICK MURRAY. Every evening, the BLONDES in PYGMALION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT..........Director. MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS, LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS, BY THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE. REAL BEDOUIN ARABS. REAL BEDOUIN ARABS. REAL BEDOUIN ARABS. WITH THE ENTIRE TROUPE OF CHALLENGE RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, &c. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

THE "BEACH" PNEUMATIC TRANSIT TUNNEL

OPEN FOR VISITORS FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M., AT NO. 260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST., Under DEVLIN & CO.'S Clothing Warehouse. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. The proceeds for the BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, President.

LECTURES

PROMETHEUS PICKLE, THE RENOWNED orator, novelist, dramatist, will, on the 8th of March, deliver one of his popular humorous lectures at the Cooper Institute. Doors open at 7; lecture commences at 8 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, FRENCH DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, GARMENTS, HOSIERY, CLOTHS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, WHITE GOODS.

All our Various DEPARTMENTS replete with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, at Prices Corresponding to the DECLINE IN GOLD.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

CANAL, MERCER AND HOWARD STS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S CARPET DEPARTMENT is now open, where can be found all the newest designs and colorings in MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, INGRAINS, MATS, RUGS, OILCLOTHS, &c., to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer. Our customers and the public are respectfully solicited to examine our stock.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. PLAIN, FIGURED AND STRIPED TERRIES. PLAIN AND FIGURED FRENCH SATINS. TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS. APPLIQUE AND GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS. WINDOW HOLLANDS. SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, March 7, a fresh lot of SHAWLS, DIRECT FROM INDIA, which they will offer at great bargains. SQUARE SHAWLS, FRINGED ALL ROUND, AT $60 AND $80. RICH SHAWLS, EQUALLY CHEAP.

The balance of GEO. A. HEARN'S SHAWLS, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BROCHE AND FANCY SHAWLS.

THE SPRING IMPORTATION is now open, in new designs and colorings, and offered at the present LOW PRICE OF GOLD:

Filled-centred Broche Shawls, $[illegible], worth $14.
Filled-centred Broche Shawls, $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Filled-centred Broche Long Shawls, $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Open-centred Broche Long Shawls, $[illegible], worth $[illegible].

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, March 7, a new and elegant assortment of NOVELTIES in GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' AND BOYS' TIES AND SCARFS. SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS. PARIS EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN BOSOMS. MEN'S AND YOUTHS' READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS. N. B.—SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, BREAKFAST JACKETS, and "ROBES DE CHAMBRE" made to order.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, $1 50, $1 75, $1 [illegible] and $2 [illegible] less than cost. W. A. CARR, No. 229 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, the headquarters of nitrous oxide gas, for painless teeth extraction.—We have given it to over 4[illegible],000 patients without a failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL.—A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.—For sale, the furniture and a five-years' lease, with privilege of renewal, of a first-class hotel, long established and doing a profitable business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA OF LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, it will be performed EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M. Produced, after careful preparation, with NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS, And a STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST. STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST. THE GREAT SCENES, THE GREAT SCENES Will take place at the following times: THE DRAWING-ROOM AT ACTON, At 8 o'clock. EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA, At 9:[illegible]. THE FIRE AT HUNGERFORD, At [illegible]. THE BANKING-HOUSE, At [illegible]. THE MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC At 10:[illegible]. THE WHOLE CONCLUDING at 11 o'clock. In preparation a new comedy by Tom Taylor. Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH, As HAMLET. TENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE BUT ONE, On SATURDAY, March 12, at 1. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, EMMA WALLER, In her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES. Seats secured two weeks in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, in the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

EXTRA "FROU-FROU" MATINEE, TO-DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION, "FROU FROU!" EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1. FROU FROU! GRAND EXTRA MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL P. WARREN.

Organist of Grace Church, will give his seventh recital of classical organ music, kindly assisted by Miss NETTIE STERLING, Contralto, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 9. Doors open at 3½; concert at 4 P. M. Tickets for sale at the music stores.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 8[illegible] and 8[illegible] Broadway, corner 19th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.

A graduate of Yale College and Yale Theological Seminary, who has been several times in Europe, will go again in a few weeks, with his family, with the intention of spending some months in each of several of the European cities, for purposes of education, in part, and will take charge of two or three young girls or young ladies, whose parents wish to have them to go to Europe at this time for travel or study. Address YALE, Gramercy Park House, New-York City.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. W. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1[illegible] East 3[illegible]th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence the sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 2[illegible] 5th-av., with primary department.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year $2[illegible]. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDINER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Sigler, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 1[illegible] Bowery.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

CLOTHING.

1870. **GOLD PAR.** 1870.

NO MORE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. WE MAKE CHANGE IN SILVER COIN, AND ARE Now selling the balance of our Winter stock of

CLOTHING

BELOW COST. J. M. VARIAN & SON, NOS. 72 AND 71 BOWERY, Near Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., Rev. Jno. W. Kramer, Minister in charge. Lenten lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, with a litany service at [illegible] o'clock. Subject for Wednesday, March 9—St. Peter. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH-AV., ABOVE 45TH-ST.—WEDNESDAY EVENING LECTURES at 8 P. M. March 9, Rev. Dr. Weston; March 16, Rev. Prof. Seymour, D. D.; March 23, Rev. Dr. Potter.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's, will lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of F. C. KEMPTON & CO. was dissolved Feb. 1, 1870, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. F. C. KEMPTON, who will also settle the affairs of the late firm.

F. C. KEMPTON, W. M. F. CHURCH.

New-York, March 1, 1870.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is MERRIFIELD & McDOWELL; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is buying, selling and dealing in, as commission and as owners, cordage, yarns, twines and other merchandise of a similar character usually bought and sold by dealers in those articles; that the names and the respective places of residence of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: SILAS MERRIFIELD, who resides in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, who resides in Bloomfield, in Essex County, in New-Jersey, are the general partners, and EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner; that said EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD, said special partner, has contributed five thousand dollars as capital to the common stock, and that said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of February, 1870, and will terminate on the 24th day of February, 1873; but said partnership will terminate on the tenth day of April, 1871, if said special partner shall so elect, and a notice of the dissolution on that day be filed, recorded and published, as required by section 24, of title 1, of chapter 4, of part 2 of said Revised Statutes.

Dated the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SILAS MERRIFIELD, WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD.

[U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of RICHARD BRAGG & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of W. H. BRAGG and J. S. RYAN, whose interests have been purchased by W. B. RICHARDS, JR., & CO.

The business of the late concern will be settled by W. B. RICHARDS, JR., and will be continued by them at the old stand No. 111 Liberty-st.

W. H. BRAGG, J. S. RYAN.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1869.

MR. CHARLES E. HAWKES WITHDRAWS this day from the firm of J. RUSSELL & CO. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, under the name of J. RUSSELL & CO. New-York, March 2, 1870.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr.....................Proprietor. JOHN F. COLE.............Manager and Treasurer.

FIFTH WEEK of the 12 TEMPTATIONS. 12 TEMPTATIONS. 12 TEMPTATIONS. Witnessed from FEB. 7 to MARCH 5 (FOUR WEEKS) by upwards of 110,000 delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New-York and vicinity. FIRST NIGHT of the new Ballet d'Action, the DEMON CANCAN, DEMON CANCAN, arranged by Signor COSTA, Maitre de Ballet. NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW DRESSES. AJAX. BRUNETTI. Mlle. CORA ADRIANA and Mlle. EUGENIA ORBETI. The grand TRANSFORMATION SCENE. Nightly hailed with wonder and admiration. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

EIGHTH MATINEE THIS DAY. FOURTH WEEK.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET, EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

The entire New-York Press, together with the general public, are unanimous in their encomiums as to the excellence of this great success. Forty thousand persons have already enjoyed this amusing caricature of HAMLET, and have most unhesitatingly affirmed the irresistibility of Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S quaint and humorous impersonation of THE DANISH PRINCE. Inexhaustible Fun! Irrepressible Laughter! Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at box office and theatre ticket office, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

BOWERY THEATER.

Farewell Benefit of Mr. WM. MARDEN. Miss KATE FISHER. CATARACT OF GANGES. RAKE'S PROGRESS. JACK SPLASHTON and JENNY DIVERS. FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. JAMES W. LINGARD. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN lectures SUNDAY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY. GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY. Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations. Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations. Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations. Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.

LE PETIT FAUST..............LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST..............MARGUERITE.
LE PETIT FAUST..............KELLY.
LE PETIT FAUST..............FAUST.

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS,

Before the Young Men's Christian Association, FRIDAY EVENINGS in March. Tickets, 50c. Lecture at 8 P. M.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL

Will sing the Tenor Recitative and air, "Comfort Ye my People," from the Messiah, at the SATURDAY Popular Concert, March 12.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY,

No. 116 East 23d-st. THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PROFESSORS: OTTO SINGER, Piano. S. P. WARREN, Harmony. BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos for $[illegible] cash. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING, Nos. 212 and 2[illegible] 5th-av. MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 20th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

BOARD—NO. 18 MADISON-AV., CORNER 21st-st.; very delightful parlor and bedroom on second floor, with superior table, may be secured for a few weeks at reduced price, during the temporary absence of regular occupant.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH excellent board, in the first-class house No. 71 West 2[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; prices reduced from now till May 1; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor to a gentleman without board. Apply at No. 2[illegible] 4th-av., near 2[illegible]th-st.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms on second floor, single or en suite, without board; also small rooms; references.

NO. 21 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board. References required.

NO. 39 WEST 18TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms may be had as above by a couple with proper references.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of rooms to let with board; also two single rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCALITY, NOT above 30th-st., a second or third story front room, by a gentleman and wife; a private family preferred. Address T. A., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS. One (1) set brass side cutters for Ball & Williams' planer; two (2) sets do. for Smith & Co.'s moulding machine; two (2) sets mortise chisels, and two do. boring bits, Ball & Williams makers; one (1) set rubber springs for Ball & Williams' planer; 10,000 pounds pure dry white lead, best quality; 34 wire gauges; 24 dozen brass cup hooks, 1½ inches.

The honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future, bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona-fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Wood's Building, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston. The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit. Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. H. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, Water Commissioners.

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.: Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in. All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions. Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal. Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks." The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

"The Supreme Lodge of the World" of the Knights of Pythias met yesterday in annual session at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street. Representatives from all the Grand Lodges, to the number of fifty, were present. After the conferring of the Supreme Lodge degree upon the various applicants, the reports of the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Scribe were read, showing an increase since the last session of eight Grand Lodges, with a membership of over forty thousand. The body adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning. The session will probably last three days.

The first of a series of entertainments by the Cuban Charitable Aid Society, took place at Cooper Institute, last evening. Mr. De Cordova recited his humorous poem, "Miss Jones' Wedding," and there was singing by Mr. T. Meir, Mrs. Anna Payne and Mme. Salvotti. The exercises closed with the recitation by Mr. De Cordova of a poem in Spanish, Herradia's "Hymn of the Exile." The attendance was quite slim, and little enthusiasm prevailed. The next entertainment is a lecture by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth on the 22d inst.

Yesterday morning an affray occurred in the distillery at No. 28 Sullivan-street, between Edward Posey, of No. 26 Thompson-street, and Samuel Anderson, an employe of the distillery, both colored, during which the latter cut Posey with a razor, inflicting a severe wound on the arm, and at the same time struck him on the head with a hammer. Anderson instantly fled, before the Police were notified, but Capt. McDonnell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, having sent officers in pursuit of him, expresses a hope that he will be captured.

"Why God made Alcohol," was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening by Miss Julia Coleman, of Brooklyn, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. The speaker eloquently opposed the use of alcohol in the Church for sacramental purposes, in the sick-room by the advice of the physician, and in the home circle as used in the shape of currant wine and blackberry brandy, as well as in the public rum shops. She had no faith in any prohibitory law, unless it carried with it the Christian and moral power of the community. It was very evident that God never made alcohol for use as a beverage, or even for medicinal or sacramental purposes. The lecture was listened to throughout with much attention.

Prof. B. P. Worcester's exhibition of sun-pictures of the Holy Land, and other portions of the world, given at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, last evening, was a great success. The house was comfortably filled, and much applause greeted the choicest of the views. The Professor was assisted by Rev. Wm. M. Jones, a missionary, whose seven years' residence in Palestine enabled him to make some very interesting comments upon scenes of the East. Mr. Jones, besides being well informed, is a fluent speaker, and his descriptions of Oriental life are vivid as the realities of which he speaks. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the Senior Bible Class of the school.

On this and to-morrow evenings the Bleecker-street Universalist Sunday-school will give its thirty-second annual exhibition in the church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. The programme of each evening is replete with good things that cannot fail to please.

The total deaths in this City, during the past week, was 484, caused as follows: Small-pox, 15; measles, 3; scarlatina, 27; diphtheria, 8; croup, 6; whooping-cough, 6; typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1; other diarrheal diseases, 12; other zymotic diseases, 24; accident or negligence, 12.

The Central Union of the United Coopers of New-York and New-Jersey convened yesterday morning, at No. 160 Hester-street. Delegates were present from Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Jersey City, Trenton and other cities. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term: President, Mr. Kelly, of Albany; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Partell and Yerger; Recording Secretary, Mr. McGovern; Financial Secretary, Mr. Sullivan, and Treasurer, Mr. Murray. The session will probably extend over the next few days.

William Johnson, a livery-stable man, was arraigned before Judge Shandley yesterday and held to answer for having stolen thirteen pairs of shoes, worth $26, from the show stand in front of Dudley Kelly's store, No. 299 King-street, on Monday afternoon. On being discovered the thief ran, but was pursued and finally arrested by Officer McCadden, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

The store of Adolph E. Georgi, plumber, No. 118 Third-avenue, was broken into early yesterday morning by Thomas Smith and Thomas Davis. Christian H. Scheck, a workman in the complainant's employ, saw the accused carry away a bag containing $400 worth of the goods. They were held to answer by Judge Shandley at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Bridget Hennessy, a domestic at No. 73 West Thirty-fifth-street, who was terribly burned on Sunday morning by her dress catching fire from a cooking stove, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest. The deceased was forty-one years of age.

The usual weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance. Various matters of interest were commented on, such as the manufacture of butter, "cut worms," peach trees, potatoes, drainage and Angora goats. A full and detailed account of the meeting will be found in the Weekly Times, ready to-morrow morning.

The Pension Agents, Cols. Lawrence and Van Buren, are still busily engaged in paying the semi-annual pensions to the disabled veterans of the war, and to the widows of deceased soldiers. Up to Monday evening, 985 wounded pensioners had received their money from Col. Van Buren, and about $30,000 was paid out by him. About 150 additional were paid yesterday. The total number yet to be paid is somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,500, of whom about 800 have already received their money by mail.

The First Ward German Ladies' Benevolent Society, Mrs. Charlotte Reuper, President, gave a ball for the benefit of the German Hospital, of this City, at Irving Hall, last night. It was well attended. The pleasures of the evening were enhanced by the singing of several choruses by the German singing society, "Beethoven Maennerchor," under the direction of Mr. Charles Fraeger, their musical director.

In the case of Brekn, alias Reynolds, the murderer of Townsend, counsel for the condemned man will, it is said, on Friday next, move for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* on the part of his client.

The friends of Mr. Meehan assure all inquirers that he is so much improved as to warrant strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

At Apollo Hall the tenth anniversary of the Grand Lodge K. S. B. (Kescher Schell Barsel or Iron Bound) was celebrated by a ball last night. It was very well attended by a fashionable assemblage. Mr. Philip Brown, the M. W. Grand Master, was presented with a valuable gold watch by the order, in the course of the evening. The Committee of Arrangements was as follows: Messrs. M. Liebauer, President; Isidor Lindemann, Gustavus Levy, I. P. Salomon, Vice-Presidents; Simon Meyer, Secretary; L. A. Levy, Treasurer.

The German singing society "Frohnsinn," Mr. William Fuchs, President, and Mr. Julius Brandt, Musical Director, had a masquerade ball at the Harmony Rooms, Nos. 139 to 145 Essex-street, last night, which was well attended, and was altogether a happy affair.

James Levins quarrelled yesterday with Patrick Higgins, aged nineteen, of No. 300 East Thirty-eighth-street, and wounded him severely on the forehead with a horse-shoe knife. Patrick was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant escaped.

The annual reunion of Pilgrim Lodge No. 74, I. O. of O. F., was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening. It was largely attended, and proved a very pleasant gathering. Mr. A. G. Hansen acted as manager. The officers of the Lodge are as follows: Noble Grand, Walcott Triden; Vice-Grand, George Yerber; Recording Secretary, *pro tem.*, H. G. Brown; Financial Secretary, A. G. Hansen; Treasurer, Simon Weinthall.

J. Ross Brown, aged fifty-two, of No. 56 New Chambers street, yesterday, while painting on board the ship *Annie M. Purcell*, at Pier No. 27 East River, fell down the hatchway and sustained severe injuries.

A fire occurred yesterday in John Wendel's barber-shop, at No. 22 Greenwich-street. A damage of $300 was occasioned; no insurance. The flames were caused by the upsetting of a lamp. Morris Schuman, of No. 57 Greenwich-street, was severely burned while extinguishing the flames.

BROOKLYN.

Assistant Fire Marshal Keady reports fourteen fires in Brooklyn during February. Two deaths occurred during the month from explosions. The number of fires is fifty per cent. less than the previous month, which Mr. Keady thinks is a very gratifying record for Brooklyn. The total loss by fire for the month was $34,840, on which there was insurance to the amount of $30,000.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner Jones and a jury, regarding the death of Thomas G. Bulgin, residing at No. 377 Smith-street. The wife of the deceased deposed, that while clearing the snow off the window-sill on the 5th inst., her husband had fallen into the area and received severe injuries on the head. A verdict was returned accordingly. The deceased had been subject to attacks of epilepsy.

The vital statistics for the last week present the following figures: Total of deaths, 150, of whom 37 were men, 36 women, 47 girls and 30 boys. The number under one year old is 34; under two years, 21; over eighty, 4. Of natives of the United States there have been 105; of Ireland, 29; Germany, 11; England, 7; Denmark, 1; British America, 1. The chief causes of death have been: consumption, 20; pneumonia, 20; convulsions, 10; croup, 3; disease of brain, 8; heart disease, 4; hydrocephalus, 6; bronchitis, 4; measles, 3; scarlatina, 3; marasmus, 4; enteritis, 3; old age, 5; small-pox, 1; accidental injuries, 3; of children still-born there have been 12.

Commissioner Jones had before him yesterday the marines who were charged with stealing pantaloons from the tailoring department of the navy yard. Witnesses were brought who fully identified Riley, but Dixon has not yet been proved an accomplice. The case will be continued.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Richardson's paraffine works, corner of Green and Columbia streets, which, in such a place, might have entailed serious consequences. It was, however, speedily put under, and the damages were confined to $200.

A man giving his name as Thomas Sullivan, and alleging that he resided at No. 40 State-street, was picked up last night in New-York and brought to Brooklyn. He was in an intoxicated state and bleeding from a wound in his head, apparently caused by a blow from some sharp instrument. No such person was known at the address he gave, and he was accordingly taken to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Cochrane. He was afterward locked up.

At a meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, held at No. 9 Court-street yesterday evening, under the Presidency of Hon. Tunis G. Bergen, it was resolved to leave the whole matter of the new charter in the hands of the representatives at Albany.

In the navy yard sixty men, including blacksmiths, machinists, pattern makers and helpers, were taken on yesterday in the Steam Engineering Department.

LONG ISLAND.

The managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society met at their rooms, on the fair ground, Mineola, on Monday. There was a very full attendance. The premium list was revised and increased both in number of premiums and in the amounts of such premiums. Additional safeguards which, it is thought, will be more effectual in preventing the entrance of nonpaying visitors were adopted. Judges for the next annual fair were also appointed.

Supervisor Benj. W. Allen, of North Hempstead, died Monday evening from congestion of the brain, at his residence in that town. Mr. Allen has been very active in attending to his duties of late, and it is thought that overexertion and anxiety in relation to the recent Queens County Court-house bill caused the attack which resulted in his death.

Yesterday afternoon as the 3½ Flushing train was coming into Hunter's Point a switch was discovered out of place by the engineer, who applied the steam brakes, stopping the train in less than half of its length.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is proposed by the village authorities of New-Rochelle, to raise $100,000 by the issue of bonds, payable in four annual installments, to defray the expenses of improving the grade and macadamizing certain streets in the village, under their own supervision.

Officer Riley, of the Morrisania Police force, having for some time past suspected a gang of young men of setting fire to stables and other property in the town, instituted a strict watch upon their movements, and on Monday evening arrested a young German named Ruddiman Delemee, who confessed his complicity, and stated that Geo. Finley, Frank Riley and John Doyle were implicated with him. Doyle was shortly afterward arrested and locked up, but Finley and Riley, ascertaining how matters stood, left, and have thus far eluded pursuit of the officers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Jersey City in consequence of a bed on which a German died of small-pox, last Saturday, being thrown into the river, contrary to the orders of the Superintendent of the Hospital, Mr. McDonnell, who directed the bedding to be burned. It was thought that the infected articles would float away with the tide, but, instead, they separated and remained around the boats moored in the cove for the Winter, and in which families are living.

Yesterday morning a little child named Hurly, residing in Elizabeth, died of injuries sustained by its clothes catching fire while the mother was absent in New-York. The mother left the child in charge of her son, who is about sixteen years old, but he went to enjoy a sleigh ride and left the child unguarded.

A special election was held in the Seventh Ward in Jersey City, yesterday, to decide the question as to the location of the line which is to divide the ward into two parts. One party favored North Third-street, and the other Grove-street as the division line. The balloting resulted in a decision in favor of the North Third-street party, the vote standing 186 to 29. The Grove-street clique, it is said, refuses to recognize the validity of the election.

The citizens of Orange balloted for town officers yesterday. The returns have not yet been made out.

The citizens of Passaic have held a public meeting for the purpose of protesting against a bill now before the Legislature increasing the powers of the Fire Association, and against another curtailing the village limits.

The City of Paterson has given its indorsement for $5,000 upon the contract for the soldiers' monument.

George W. Cassedy has received the regular Democratic nomination for Mayor of Hudson City.

THE FISHMONGERS' SCHEME.

The Growth of the Fish Business—Its Present Extent—The Objects and Purposes of the Association.

Forty years ago the fish business of this Metropolis was carried on by a few humble tradesmen about the wharves and piers of the City, at stands of little greater pretension than those at which peanuts and apples are retailed at the present time. They were a hard-working class of men those fishmongers, and the profits of the slim traffic were small. They congregated chiefly in the neighborhood of Fulton Ferry, and in 1845 James Kelley, at that time Alderman of the Second Ward, got a bill through the Common Council providing for the construction of a roof over their heads. Under this friendly covering they cast lots for stands, and began business anew with a feeling of greater respectability.

Soon after this time they received overtures from the fishermen on the Kennebec River to receive their cargoes, and dispose of them on commission. This proposition was accepted, and from that day the business has rapidly grown in importance and extent, until now the fishmongers of Fulton Market have smacks in nearly all waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or the British Colonies. The vessels which pursue and capture the finny race for this market alone are upward of 260 in number, and employ at least 500 men. They visit all the banks, shoals and streams within a radius of a thousand miles, and gather the tender victims by the ton, which form the dainty second course of our modern epicureans. Salmon from the Kennebec, shad from the Connecticut and trout from many an inland stream are brought per force from their cool retreats, while scores of white-winged smacks are probing the shoals of Nantucket and the banks of Newfoundland for the more bulky cod and halibut. Each, in its most flourishing season, the various branches of this great fish family receive the unwelcome visitors, and are borne off to be devoured by the omnivorous lords of creation.

There is now involved in this business over five million dollars capital, a large part of which is owned by the stand holders of the fish market, and each year's business represents not less than three million dollars. Having grown from an humble origin to its present dimensions, this worthy fraternity began to feel its power, and determined to make a more respectable show in the world. Accordingly in the Autumn of 1868, the stand owners, in Alderman Kelley's old shed, held a meeting, and drew up a petition asking the Legislature to grant them a charter of incorporation for the purpose of enabling them to erect a new fish market in the City of New-York. In April, 1869, the proper act was passed, and the "Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association, of New-York," was formed, with power to lease the necessary water front and pier property from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and erect and maintain a building for the purposes of their business. The members of the Association consist of standholders in the market numbering thirty-eight at present, and are united only for the purpose of maintaining the building and promoting the general interests of the business, each man being entirely independent in his own trade and the rival and competitors of all his fellow members. All the necessary preliminaries having been successfully arranged, including a contract for the construction of the present building, a small army attacked the old structure one day last Summer, and in twelve hours not a vestige of it remained, except the piles upon which it had stood. In sixty-three days from the time the dealers left their stands in the old shed, they entered upon their labors with renewed activity in the substantial structure which now stands by the Fulton Ferry.

Among the objects of the Association, beyond maintaining the building which they have erected and promoting the financial interests of their business, is the elevation of its character by the establishment of a library and reading room in the upper part of the market house, and the institution of courses of lectures in some of the various public halls of the City. Many of the men employed upon their vessels have at times to lie two or three days in this port, and it is intended to provide them with a place of resort where their time can be profitably spent, and their money profitably saved. A project has also been started for the [illegible] of the families of the men who are lost in the perilous [illegible] which are sometimes made by the smacks in bringing supplies from distant seas. The nucleus of this fund was $50, which was paid by a gentleman in Brooklyn for the first pound of fish sold in the new market. To this each member of the Association added $10, and monthly dues of $1 are contributed toward its accumulation. By this simple form of association among a few men engaged in the same pursuit, much good may be accomplished at a very small cost.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Important Meeting Last Night—New Members Elected—Charles O'Conor Blackballed—A Large Fund in the Treasurer's Hands.

A private meeting of the Bar Association was held, last evening, in the room temporarily occupied by the members. About one hundred persons were present. Hon. William M. Evarts presided.

Among those present were ex-Judge Bosworth, ex-Judge Emott, Hon. John McKeon, Major-Gen. Barlow, Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, Assistant United States District Attorney B. K. Phelps, Elbridge S. Gerry, Henry D. Cram, John E. Burrill, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Charles Tracey and Charles A. Da Costa.

Mr. Cram, on behalf of the Committee on Admissions, presented the names of about two hundred lawyers. Among the names were those of Hon. John T. Hoffman, Charles O'Conor, Hiram Ketchum, ex-Judge Thomas W. Clerke, George Ticknor Curtis, ex-Recorder Francis R. Tillou, Hon. Francis B. Cutting and ex-Judge Michael Ulshoeffer.

All, with a few exceptions, were elected. The names of the members objected to on the original list were ordered to stand over for future consideration. Among these names was that of Chas. O'Conor.

The report from the Library Committee was made by ex-Judge Emott. He said the Committee had considered the project of obtaining the library of the late Wm. Curtis Noyes, which had been bequeathed to Hamilton College, but there were obstacles to its purchase on account of the conditions of the bequest. The idea of hiring the library had been considered, but was abandoned as injudicious. A subscription to be called a "century subscription" was then suggested and agreed to. The plan was to get one hundred subscribers at one hundred dollars each to form a fund as a nucleus to purchase a library, and fifty subscribers had already been obtained. Many of these subscribers would eventually give much larger sums.

It was resolved to print a list of the names of the members elected last evening, for the information of all the members of the Association.

The draft of the proposed charter of the Association was read, and referred for further consideration on minor points. It appeared on reading this draft that the name inserted in the proposed charter reads "The Association of the Bar of the City of New-York." This name was objected to by some, who seemed taken by surprise, having believed that it was a foregone conclusion that the organization was to be known as the "Bar Association" simply, but after a little discussion it was resolved to adopt the title contained in the proposed charter.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Ulster County Murder—A New Theory for the Defence.

The murder of Daniel A. Hasbrouck, the Ulster County farmer, by a colored mute, is still one of the main topics of conversation in that county. Facts have come to light recently which are thought to indicate that the murder might easily have been committed in self-defence. A farmer says that Mr. Hasbrouck took the negro to work for him in 1849, and that previous to that a poor white boy worked for the deceased, the latter using the white lad in a shameful manner. The boy wanted to leave. He was entirely ignorant; could not even pronounce the first letter of the alphabet. The farmer who relates this took the boy to his house, where he secreted him for three days, and then sent him into Dutchess County on a farm where he got $10 per month. The boy's benefactor then went to work for Mr. Hasbrouck. He charges that Mr. Hasbrouck afterward took the negro mute to work because he could neither hear nor talk, and consequently could not make any complaints of ill-treatment. He says he hardly thinks the negro had a soul, and that he was kept in most profound ignorance, and was worked like a dog, receiving nothing in return but kicks and knocks and an occasional clubbing. He says that two days previous to the murder, while working in the woods, Mr. Hasbrouck "fell foul of the negro with a club," and beat him in a terrible manner. The farmer concludes by asking, "Is it justice to hang the poor negro?" When Mr. Hasbrouck walked up to the poor mute and caught hold of the ax handle, how did the dumb creature know whether his employer meant to kill him or not? Had he ever been taught to know? On the contrary, he possessed no intelligence whatever. He simply knew that he had been unmercifully clubbed, from time to time, and it is, at least, charitable to suppose that he expected another beating.

Methodist Revival at Rondout—Remarkable Results.

An extraordinary religious revival is now in progress in Rondout, N. Y., in the Baptist Church, Rev. Wm. H. Evans, Pastor. It commenced about the middle of November last, and has increased in vigor and enthusiasm ever since. So remarkable and numerous are the conversions that the influence of the meetings is felt for many miles, both in and out of Ulster County. Five hundred and fifty have already come forward for prayers, and over 400 have united with the church on probation.

A large number of Roman Catholics are among those who have been converted. As a result of the extraordinary meetings the church, though new and large, is far too small to hold the people who flock to it, and hundreds of anxious ones are turned away. The membership has been increased from 200 to 650 in less than four months. The first Sabbath in last month Rev. Mr. Evans baptized eighty-three adults and twelve infants in the morning, ninety-five in all, and for want of time postponed the Lord's Supper till evening, when he administered it to 500 communicants. People flock to Rondout from adjoining towns and villages, and the religious excitement increases daily. In the midst of this state of feeling the friends of the eloquent pastor came together last Wednesday evening, and gave him a donation of $615. The revival has almost revolutionized Rondout, which place, previous to it, swarmed with low groceries.

The Quarantine Commission.

The Quarantine Commission held its weekly meeting yesterday.

On motion of Commissioner Bell, the action of the last meeting, authorizing the reception of proposals for lighterage of vessels and cooperage of merchandise at Quarantine, was rescinded, and the following resolution was adopted in its stead:

Resolved, That the President request the Health Officer of this port to meet with this Board, to take concurrent action for the selection of suitable persons to be licensed for service as stevedores, lightermen, and laborers for the care and fumigation of vessels, merchandise, baggage, dunnage, &c., in Quarantine, and to determine the sanitary restrictions and regulations under which such services shall be performed.

Mr. Magin, one of the oldest pilots in this City, was then asked by the Commission to give his opinion as to the propriety of the contemplated action of the Board in changing the boarding-station from its present location in the Lower Bay to the West Bank. The result of Mr. Magin's exposition on this point is, that the interests of commerce would be materially altered for the worse if the proposed change were made; that, for meteorological and nautical reasons, the boarding of vessels coming into port at the point contemplated on the West Bank would be, for two-thirds of the year, an impracticability; that nature seemed to have made far better provision for landing at the present station than art could ever accomplish. Mr. Magin was thanked by the Board for his attendance and willingness to give information touching this important matter.

Dr. Bell said that the old hulk *Falcon*, once used for hospital purposes, was now lying at the Erie Basin at an expense of more than $1,600 per year; he thought something should be done to dispose of her. The Board determined, after some discussion, to authorize her sale at public auction. Adjourned.

The Weather and the Skating.

Now that the snow has passed over—it having ceased to snow at 11½ o'clock on Monday evening—we find that nearly eight inches of snow have fallen since the commencement of the stormy weather at 12:20 P. M. on Friday, thus making this the heaviest snow fall of the season. On Feb. 3—the less notable fall of snow—there were but 5 25-100 inches. By telegraphic reports it appears that the storm has extended from Montana to the Eastern seaboard, and from the Lakes and the country some hundreds of miles northeast of this vicinity to Southern Virginia.

Yesterday was chilly, but the sun, now rapidly increasing in altitude, makes its heat more sensibly felt during this than in the past month. The sun shining clear near noon, caused the mercury in the thermometer to rise rapidly; then soon passing beneath heavy clouds, a reduction of four degrees was in a short time indicated. The sky was variable with heavy clouds before sunrise and after sunset. Light snow fell at intervals between 1:30 and 3 P. M. The thermometer showed 26° at 7 A. M.; 37° at noon; 29° at 11 P. M. The barometrical record at 7 A. M. was 29.86 inches; 29.93 at 3 P. M.; 29.95 at 11 P. M. The wind moved from the northwest at 7 A. M. to the west, then southwest at 3 P. M., then northwest during the evening.

Notwithstanding the mild atmosphere of yesterday, the covered rinks in this City and vicinity presented a hard surface of ice. The Empire Rink was patronized by several hundred people, quite a number of ladies. At the Brooklyn and Jersey City rinks the ice still continues in good condition. We understand that the game of Lacrosse will be played at the Empire Rink on Thursday evening by the Knickerbocker Club, assisted by the Empire City Skating Club. The novelty will undoubtedly prove attractive.

The Board of Police Justices.

Nine Police Justices assembled at the Justices' room in the Tombs building, yesterday, on the occasion of the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Police Justices. The Magistrates who were present included Messrs. Dowling, Hogan, Coulter, Scott, Bixby, Shandley, Ledwith, McQuade and Cox. The first-named Justice presided, Mr. Michael Shandley acting as Clerk. Justice Hogan spoke in relation to the time for bringing prisoners before the various Police Courts in the morning. He said the Justices themselves had the right to fix the time under the laws of 1860. Subsequently Messrs. Ledwith, Bixby, and himself were appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of Police Courts, and to confer with the Police Commissioners as to the time for sending prisoners to Court. On motion of Mr. Ledwith it was resolved to open the several Police Courts, except the one in the Fifth District, at 7½ A. M., and to keep them open until 4 P. M., with a recess from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Fifth District to open at 9 A. M. Mr. Scott reported the following nominations: Peter M. Ledwith, for Deputy Clerk of the Court; Richard Lambert, for Record Clerk; Christian Moore, Patrick McGuinness and E. Linton, for Subpœna Servers; Lawrence Collins, for Messenger. The appointments were confirmed by a vote of 7 to 2. The Board subsequently adjourned.

Perils of the Ice.

As a party of six persons were crossing the Hudson River at South Rondout, in an open scow, the ice barrier above suddenly gave way and a large dislodged mass came rushing down upon them. It struck and shattered the sides of the frail craft, and forced it down with the current. The ice cakes shelving over one another fell into the boat. With all their efforts they could not throw it out as rapidly as it came in, and the situation became critical. Their shouts for help were heard, and parties along shore made a bridge from fences, &c., over the ice, and rescued them in an exhausted condition. At New-Hamburg two lads, while skating upon a strip of ice near the shore, were carried off upon the detached portion. After an hour's perilous floating they were rescued. A hat and coat were found upon a piece of ice near Peekskill on Sunday. On the ice were marks of ax cutting. It is conjectured that some ice cutter, while at work, has been carried off on a detached cake, and possibly drowned. At West Point, parties have been crossing the ice on foot. On Saturday two men, named Gorman and Abeel, fell in a fissure in the ice, and narrowly escaped death. Several accidents of a similar nature have been reported at various points along the river, one at Newburg, resulting in the drowning of a promising young man named McCulloch, while skating.

The Ice in the Hudson River.

Several river Captains and pilots who have just concluded a critical examination of the Hudson River from Troy to New-York, report that at Four Mile Point (120 miles distant from New-York) there is an immense quantity of ice in large fields and cakes, shelved over and lodged firmly together, in an immovable solid mass, at some points nearly twenty feet in height, and probably much thicker beneath the water level. This forms an impassable barrier to navigation. At Crummells, which is the shortest and most abrupt bend in the course of the river, the ice always collects and lodges in masses larger and more formidable than at any other point. In some places the barrier seems piled up like miniature icebergs. At some points it rises to a height of twenty-five feet above the surface level, and below that level, in places, probably reaches the bottom. At West Point the ice is shelved together to a great height, averaging from six to twelve feet, for the distance of two miles. The ferry-boat is locked in, as is also the propeller *City of New-York*—the latter with a full cargo for New-York. This vessel cut her way through six inches of solid ice for several miles, but was unable to penetrate further than this point. On Friday night she was with difficulty worked to the wharf at Garrison's Landing, where she now lies.

Daring Highway Robbery.

At the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge Ledwith, yesterday, Emile Kemupf, of No. 400 East Nineteenth-street, charged Thomas Morton, of East Twenty-fifth-street, with having attacked him, in company with two other men, while deponent was passing through Twenty-first-street and First-avenue on the night of the 6th of March. They threw the complainant upon his back and the prisoner knelt upon his chest while his companions rifled the prostrate man's pockets of $4 50. Officer W. Irwin, of the Eighteenth Precinct, saw the act and succeeded in capturing Morton. The other two escaped. The most singular feature in this affair was the fact that the complainant's life was threatened by the friends of Morton if he should appear against him. Officer Irwin after a long search succeeded in arresting the complainant yesterday, who by these threats had been deterred from appearing against the prisoner. Morton is committed to answer without bail, and the complainant is held in the House of Detention until the day of trial.

Fresh Charges Against Coughlin, the Alleged Hotel Thief.

John Coughlin, *alias* John Taylor, who was arrested by Capt. McDonald, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, on Saturday, for stealing the trunk of Hosea B. Perkins from that gentleman's room in the Metropolitan Hotel, was again brought before Judge Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on another charge. Mr. J. N. Beach, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, lost a trunk containing $300 worth of clothing on the 1st of March. He identified a portion of his property in a trunk full of clothing which was found in Coughlin's room, at No. 210 Spring-street. Several other valises and trunks filled with wearing apparel, which has not been claimed, were found in the prisoner's room when he was arrested. Coughlin still appears to be deaf and dumb, although it is said that he conversed familiarly with the prison keeper on Monday. Capt. McDonald visited the accused in his cell, and tried to induce him to talk by representing himself to be a lawyer. It was useless, as Coughlin wrote on a piece of paper: "You look too much like the man that got me into trouble." He is still held on the first charge.

A Heavy Diamond Robbery.

Mrs. Henrietta Freligh, of No. 24 Rutgers-street, wife of a theatrical manager of this City, appeared before Justice Hogan yesterday, at the Tombs, with Detectives Farley and Tymington, of the Central Office, who had in their custody Wm. C. Brandon, diamond broker at No. 702 Broadway. The complainant stated that on the 5th of February she accompanied Teddy, *alias* Tom, *alias* Tim Ryan, to the premises No. 49 Rivington-street, and remained in his company for some time, after which she missed a quantity of diamond jewelry valued at $1,455, which she believed had been stolen by Ryan. A diamond ring had since been found in the possession of Mr. Brandon, and recognized as the complainant's. The prisoner stated that he had purchased the ring in the regular course of business, and had surrendered it to the Police as soon as he discovered it had been stolen. The accused was remanded for further examination.

Robbing the Dead.

An inquest was concluded yesterday by Coroner Keenan, in the case of Thomas J. Flynn, who was found drowned on Thursday last in the North River. The evidence was clear regarding the cause of death. Bernard Leahy, a friend of deceased, left him the previous evening at the South Ferry, and heard of his death the next day. David Babcock, a boiler-maker at work on the steam-boat *Austin*, discovered the remains at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, saw his foreman, Mr. Mason, examine the clothing at the request of Officer McQuade, when a gold watch was found and replaced. Both Officer McQuade and Culbert then left the remains in charge of Officer Conrey, and on the re-examination the gold watch was missing. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, and recommended that the proper authorities make due investigation as to the larceny that had been committed.

The Charge Against the Russian Prima Donna Dismissed.

According to the order of the Court, Mlle. Nadapelda Levitsaka, the *prima donna* of the Russian Opera Company, accompanied by her husband, Count Alexander Rogaebs, appeared at the Jefferson-market Police Court yesterday, to answer to the charge of grand larceny made against her some months ago by the manager, Count Demetri Agrenoff Slaviansky, for whom an adjournment had been obtained on Monday by his counsel, Mr. Meehan. The manager being absent with his troupe in Providence, R. I., Mr. Meehan asked for a further adjournment, which was denied. The Judge then dismissed the case.

Meeting of Venezuelans—The Funeral of Senor J. J. Paul, Late Minister from Venezuela.

A meeting was held yesterday at No. 26½ Broadway by a number of officials, leading merchants and others, for the purpose of making arrangements for the obsequies of the late Señor J. J. Paul, Minister to the United States from Venezuela, who died suddenly at Washington, D. C., on Sunday last. Among the gentlemen present were [illegible] from Venezuela; Señor [illegible], Ex-President, and Señor Camacho, Consul of that Republic; Dr. Michelena, Royal Phelps, Esq., [illegible], F. Hernandez and others. The question was discussed as to whether the body of the deceased should be sent to Venezuela or buried here, and it was decided that the funeral should take place from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, with all the honors and respect due to his position, to-morrow, (Thursday,) and that the remains should be interred at Calvary Cemetery. The body arrived from Washington yesterday afternoon.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, March 8.—Capt. V. Van Antwerp, Military Store-keeper, is relieved from duty at San Antonio, and after expiration of thirty days leave of absence will report by letter to the Quartermaster-General. Second Lieut. Stephen R. Stafford, unassigned, is transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service in New-York has been directed to forward all disposable colored recruits at the depot to New-Orleans, to be assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Fort Union, N. M., March 8.—Three companies of the Third United States Cavalry left this post this morning, *en route* for Fort Whipple, Arizona, to relieve the Eighth Cavalry, which will come here. The remainder of the Third Cavalry will probably leave for Arizona about the 1st of June.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 8.—The following table shows the course of the market for American securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92½		92½
Consols for account	92⅝		92⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	90½		90¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90⅛		89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	87¼		87¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111½	112	112½
Erie Railroad Shares	21⅝	21⅝	21½
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29		29

Paris, March 8.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 30c., and closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 35c.

Frankfort, March 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95⅛ for the old issue.

Liverpool, March 8—1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market opened and closed dull, the opening and closing prices being Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy. Breadstuffs—The prices at 1½ P. M. were: Wheat, 9s. 3d. ₱ cental for California White, 7s. 11d. 8s. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 6d. 9s. 3d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, all of which are American. Flour opened firmer, but unchanged. The quotations at 1½ P. M. were: 20s. 3d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. Provisions—Cheese, 72s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard flat at 72s. ₱ cwt.

London, March 8.—Linseed Oil active at £30 [illegible] ₱ ton. Tallow easier at 45s. 3d. @45s. ₱ cwt.

Havre, March 8.—Cotton opened heavy, both on spot and afloat, and closed quiet, steady and unchanged; Low Middling, afloat, 130f. ₱ cwt.

Bremen, March 8.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

Hamburg, March 8.—Petroleum opened firm at 15 marc-bancos 10 schilling.

Antwerp, March 8.—Petroleum opened firm at 58 kf. for Standard White, and closed quiet and steady at 58½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, March 8.—Exchange steady and firm at 1-10 off, buying, 1-10 premium, selling. Flour dull at $3 70@$5 25 for Spring Extras. Wheat—No. 1 quiet at 85½c.; No. 2, sellers at 77⅛c.; in the afternoon dull at 77⅛c. Corn steady at 71½c.@72c. for No. 2; 60c.@62½c. for no grade; in the afternoon steady at 71½c. for No. 2; 66c. for New. Oats heavy at 36½c. for No. 2. Rye dull at 67c.@67½c. for No. 2. Barley nominal at 69c.@72c. for No. 2. Highwines dull at 88½c. Mess Pork declined 50c.@57c.; closed nominally $26 87½. Lard quiet and steady at 15c. Meats dull and easier at 8¼c. for Dry Salted Shoulders; 12¼c. for Short Rib Middles. Dressed Hogs dull at $9 50@$11 for light and heavy lots. Live Hogs quiet at $6 40@$9 12½ for butchers; $8 15@$7 87½ for shippers' stock. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,300 bushels Oats, 12,500 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs.

St. Louis, March 8.—Tobacco steady. Cotton nominal. Flour heavy; Spring Extra, $4 10; Spring Double Extra, $4 25; Fall Superfine, $4 10@$4 20; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extras, $4 55@$4 75; Treble Extra, $4 90@$5 50. Wheat heavy; Spring declined 3c.@4c.; No. 2, 70c.@72c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 97c.@$1; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 07@$1 20; Strictly Choice, $1 17@$1 18. Corn heavy at 70c.@75c.; Yellow, 75c.@77c.; White, 77c.@80c. Oats declining; sales at 47c.@48c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady at 78c. for Prime. Whisky dull at 90c. Provisions demoralized. Lard nominal. Cattle steady at $5 50@$6 50 for Prime to Choice; $7 for Extra. Live Hogs steady at $8 50@$9 for Good to Choice; $9 25@$12 for Extra. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 1,800 bushels.

Oswego, May 8.—Flour unchanged, but in good demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 @$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, $1 20; in round lots, $1 17. Corn quiet at $1 02. Barley nominal. Corn Meal $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill Feed in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middling, $25@$28 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad Freights—Flour to Baltimore, 85c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill Feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₱ ton.

Cincinnati, March 8.—Flour unchanged, with a moderate local demand. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 65c.@77c. Oats dull at 46c.@54c. Rye dull at 85c.@86c. Barley unsettled. Cotton dull and unsettled; Middling, 20½c.@21c. Tobacco dull and drooping; sales 1[illegible] hhds. at $4 10@$14 50 for Trash to Bright Leaf. Whisky dull at 90c. Provisions unsettled and nominal. Mess Pork, $26 25. Bulk Meats—10½c. for Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14c. for Clear Sides; the packing here is much less than was expected; holders quotations are nothing better than estimates. Exchange steady at 1-10 off buying, par selling.

Philadelphia, March 8.—Cotton lower and nominal; Middling, 21¾c.@22c. Flour dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25; other grades unchanged. Wheat—Small business and unchanged. Rye steady at $1. Corn unchanged. Oats steady at 53c.@55c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 29¼c. Coffee—Rio, 14c.@17¾c., gold. Molasses and Sugar unchanged. Provisions dull and declining; Mess Pork, $26@$26 50. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Clover Seed, $7 75@$8. Flax Seed, $2 25.

Louisville, March 8.—Tobacco active; sales 172 hhds. at $3 90@$6 for Trash; $6 50@$8 75 for Lugs; $9@$13 50 for Low to Good Leaf. Cotton dull; Middlings, 20c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork, $27. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Hams, Sugar Cured, 19½c. Lard—Tierce, 15½c. Whisky dull at 94c.@95c.

Cambridge, Mass., March 8.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 482 head; good prime Cattle range as last week; sales of Extra at $12 50@$12 50; First quality, $11 50@$12; Second quality, $10@$11; Third quality, $8@$9 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,601 head; the trade was generally good, and previous prices were well sustained for best lots; sales in lots at $3 75@$4 50, cash; Extra, $5@$6 50.

Toledo, March 8.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 21½, buyers bid $1 20; Amber, $1 05; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 05½. Corn firmer; No. 1, 85c.; New, 78c.; Yellow New, 80c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1 held at 50c.; buyers offer 49c. Receipts—6,500 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,100 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, March 8.—Flour dull at $4 75@$8 for city ground Spring. Wheat inactive. Corn dull and nominal at 77c.@78c. for New, and 82c.@83c. for Old, the former on the track and the latter in the elevator. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley inactive but unsettled through gold fluctuations. Peas nominally 85c. Pork dull at $28. Lard dull at 16c. Highwines neglected, retailing at 90c.

Baltimore, March 8.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 21¼c. Flour firm and less active, but prices unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1 26@$1 28. Corn—White, 92c.@94c.; Yellow, 93c.@94c. Oats steady at 54c.@56c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet at yesterday's prices. Whisky—A better feeling at $1@$1 01.

Milwaukee, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 87½c. for No. 1, 81¼c. for No. 2. Oats declining; No. 2, 38c. Corn steady at 58c. for New. Rye firm at 70c. for No. 1. Dressed Hogs heavy at $9 50@$10. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour.

Memphis, March 8.—Cotton, 20c.; receipts, 683 bales; exports, 412 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn, 85c.@88c. Oats, 64c.@65c. Lard, 15½c.@16c. Pork, $28. Bacon nominal. Bulk Meats—11c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Sides.

Galveston, Texas, March 8.—Cotton quiet and weak; good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; receipts, 709 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 1,045 bales; to Bremen, 1,759 bales; coastwise, 387 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 46,693 bales.

New-Orleans, March 8.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; net receipts, 2,814 bales; coastwise, 43 bales; total, 2,857 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 5,152 bales; to Havre, 3,313 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 247,323 bales.

New-Orleans, March 8.—Flour, $5 20@$6 12½. Corn, $1 10. Bran, $1. Hay, $25. Pork—Mess, $28 50@$29. Sugar—Prime, 11½c.@12c. Other articles dull and unchanged. Gold, 111¾. Sterling Exchange, 120¼. New-York Sight Exchange, par.

Albany, N. Y., March 8.—Wheat quiet but firm. Rye advancing; small sales of State at 94c. Corn in better supply but dull; held at 88c.@90c., as to quality. Barley firm and more active; sales mostly on private terms. Oats firm at 58½c.@60c. for State.

Wilmington, N. C., March 8.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 40c. Resin steady at $1 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 40@$2 25. Tar unchanged. Cotton dull and drooping at 19c.@20c.

Mobile, Ala., March 8.—Cotton opened firm, but closed heavy; Middling, 20¼c.; receipts, 880 bales; sales, 2,000 bales, of which 500 bales were last evening; stock, 74,405 bales.

Boston, March 8.—Cotton dull and prices lower; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 24 bales; coastwise, 280 bales; total, 236 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 12,300 bales.

Galveston, March 8.—Receipts of Cotton, 738 bales; exports coastwise, 1,490 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 49,371 bales. The market is flat; Good Ordinary quoted at 18½c.@18¾c.

Norfolk, Va., March 8.—Cotton dull and prices have declined ½c.; Low Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; receipts, 325 bales; exports, coastwise, 420 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 4,418 bales.

Baltimore, March 8.—Cotton dull, and prices have declined ¼c.; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 120 bales; coastwise, 25 bales; total, 145 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 12,300 bales.

Cleveland, March 8.—Wheat heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2, $1 08. Corn—Nothing doing. Oats quiet; held 48c. for No. 1 State. Rye dull and nominal. Barley—Nothing doing.

Charleston, S. C., March 8.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; Middling, 20½c.; receipts, 730 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 23,808 bales.

Savannah, Ga., March 8.—Cotton declining; Middling, 20½c.; receipts, 1,154 bales; exports, coastwise, 525 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 85,654 bales.

Augusta, March 8.—Cotton dull and nominally [illegible]; sales, 350 bales; Middling, 19c.@19½c.; receipts, 500 bales.

San Francisco, March 8.—Flour very quiet at $4 62@$5 25. No movement in Wheat; the extremes are $1 50@$1 65. Legal-tenders, 89c.

Detroit, March 8.—Wheat declining; Extra White, $1 25; No. 1, $1 18. Oats, 47c. Barley unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

The Approach of Spring.—Knox is as good as an almanac, and his announcement of his new style of gentlemen's hats is the best proof that Spring is at hand. That Knox's Spring style of hat is "out" is a gratifying fact which will crowd his sales room, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, for weeks to come.

Weather Report.

New-York, Tuesday, March 8—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Cloudy	31
Halifax	N. E.	Cloudy	31
Portland	N.	Clear	30
Boston	N. W.	Clear	31
New-York	N. W.	Clear	30
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	31
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	33
Washington	N. W.	Clear	32
Fortress Monroe	N.	Cloudy	35
Richmond	N.	Clear	35
Charleston	N.	Cloudy	56
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	55
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	48
Oswego	W.	Snowing	24
Buffalo	W.	Snowing	22
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	24
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	24
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	28
Mobile	N.	Clear	49
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	49
Key West	E.	Clear	70
Havana	E.	Clear	70

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	March 9	New-York	Liverpool
Nevada	March 9	New-York	Liverpool
Marathon	March 10	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	March 12	New-York	London
City of London	March 12	New-York	Liverpool
France	March 12	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	March 12	New-York	Bremen
India	March 12	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA.

Moro Castle	March 10	New-York	Havana

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nevada*, at 5½ A. M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 46 North River to 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:15, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

March 8—*In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—E. McKay and 2 children, W. W. Parker, Dr. Cogswell, Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams, G. G. Kennedy, A. C. Lewis.

March 8—*In steam-ship Holsatia, for Hamburg.*—Hon. Edw. F. Noyes and lady, Miss Mary Perry, J. A. Mollenhoff, S. Oppenheimer, Joannes Ch. Pagnon, Miss Julia B. Waite, Miss Mary Arms, H. Droege and wife, A. Zeimer and wife, Mrs. M. McLaine, W. J. McLaine, J. M. Cheriboga, Tho. Cocca, Isaac Abraham, W. Seyer, H. Balland, L. Rosenplanter, Aug. Bergmann, F. H. Leonard, M. Simsky, M. Weil, Chs. Bartberger, Chs. M. Bartberger, Isaac Scheurer and family, C. H. Nelson, Jacob Herfeld and wife, Jacob Salomon and wife, Fried. Woehler, wife and child, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

March 8—*In steam-ship Denmark, from Liverpool.*—M. E. Beasley, R. Carlisle, G. Jessop, R. Dunn, J. Warington, A. Cadoux, Miss M. Cadoux, Mr. and Mrs. Koenigsberger, Rev. Wm. McNab, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson and child, C. Grainge, T. Ansaie, Henry Ansaie, Wm. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Walker, Jas. Walker, Master Jno. Walker, J. Howard, and 148 in the steerage.

March 8—*In steam-ship Silesia, from Hamburg.*—A. Grund, Chas. Davison, Emma Hansen, Mrs. Caroline Isle, Helene Michaelis, Joh. J. Hansen, Caroline Passig, Helur Bohn, Jacob Seibert, Magdalena Seibert, Alex. Badt, Bern. Bartels, wife and child, H. Bomhard, Carl Schulze, L. Mendelsohn, A. Benjamin, Jacob Bogen, Mr. and Mrs. Trishelm, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. R. Mommer, Mr. Xavier de Claviere, Mrs. C. Welton, Jacob Reichert and wife, Ida Burgener, Rosa Wassermann, Rosa Stern, Joan Heikler, wife and 3 children, Marie Dittmann and 3 children, Josephine Henke.

In Steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—H. W. Johnson, Miss Brown, Miss Frost, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Fuller, L. Fowler, Mrs. M. Hetherick, D. M. Hart and wife, E. T. Roger, J. S. Bryan, A. N Corker, T. Whatting, H. Platched, R. Porter, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Wheeler, J. V. Holmes, H. C. Price, G. B. Hunt, B. Wilbur, Jr., Miss S. T. Daniel, H. E. Holmes, L. W. Dunham, R. H. Charles, W. Fell, R. Ellis, Frank Anderson, Geo. McCarty, H. C. Price, and 15 steerage.

In the Steamship Champion, from Charleston.—Mrs. Winberg, Mrs. P. Ladrina, G. P. Kanan, F. Kennedy, H. M. Tucker, S. Lukin, K. Fraser and son, S. N. Walker, J. R. Fender, D. Brady, C. Sevilla, D. Parker.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 23 | Sun sets..... 6 00 | Moon sets..12 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 52 | Gov. Island..12 41 | Hell Gate.. 2 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tyrian, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Edith, Bateman, Liverpool, C. Carew.

Barks Lucy Frances, Upton, Caibarien, Thompson & Hunter; Familien, (Norw.,) Holst, Trieste, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Enrique, (Argentine,) Orcutt, Camden, Me., Oliver Bryan.

Brigs Solicito, (Ital.,) Bomeino, Barcelona, Slocovich & Co.; Scio, (Br.,) Browne, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Eclaire, (Swe.,) Pohlson, Bilboa, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Abbie, Davis, Matanzas, H. W. Loud & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Cienfuegos, E. Sanchez & Dols; Willie Dill, Howland, Beaufort, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Boena Arabel, Hyland, Washington, D. C., G. T. Plymer; White Sea, Taylor, Boston, Emma Hall, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.; J. R. Merrill, Hatch, Mobile, A. Abbott.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, New-London.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool Feb. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst; 2d inst., lat. 42 25, lon. 41 47, passed a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 3d inst., lat. 42 03, lon. 45 52, saw a bark-rigged steam-ship; supposed to be the steam-ship England, hence for Liverpool; 4th, lat. 42 14, lon. 51 15, saw a London steam-ship, bound E.; 7th, at 2:30 A. M., exchanged signals with one of the Anchor line of steamers.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Feb. 24, via Havre 27th, with mdse. and 329 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had variable winds and fair weather the entire passage. Feb. 28, lat. 50 05 N., lon. 9 52 W., passed steam-ship Donau, hence for Bremen; March 3, lat. 44 30 N., lon. 47 05 W., passed a steamer of the London line, bound E.; March 5, lat. 42 30 N., lon. 57 10 W., passed an iceberg.

Steam-ship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans and the Bar Feb. 27, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Monday, A. M. 7th inst., passing Body Island, saw a large steamer, square rigged forward, heading on the beach, apparently ashore.

Ship Jas. Foster, Jr., Hatton, Liverpool, Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Ship Garibaldi, Berry, Guanape Nov. 5, with guano to Calvin Adams. Is anchored on the bar.

Ship Sagamore, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Richardson, Calcutta and Sandy Head Oct. 15, with mdse. to J. Fields—vessel to Wm. Jones & Son. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1. Crossed the equator Jan. 31 in lon. 32 40. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, which point passed Feb. 27, and since that time has had N. W. gales. Dec. 30, off the Cape of Good Hope, was in co. with ship Vancouver, from Calcutta for New-York.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 45 passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 5, lat. 50, lon. 20, experienced a hurricane from S. W., which lasted 5 hours, the barometer falling to 28 30; had bulwarks washed away; been 17 ds. north of George's Banks.

Brig Mary Seymour, (Br.,) Martin, Rio Grande do Sul 61 ds., with dry hides to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master. Had heavy weather on the coast; been 11 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince 22 ds., with logwood and coffee to B. Murray, Jr. Been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. and W. gales.

Schr. Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, Wilmington, N. C., 18 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Kate Grant, Grant, Pensacola, with lumber to R. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. New Regulus, Holbrook, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. H. Barnes, Avery, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. M. Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ed. Linsley, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fly. Heath, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Daniel Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Liverpool, via Halifax; Leo, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; ships Samuel Russell, for Hong Kong; Geo. McClellan, for San Francisco; Bertha Victor, for Melbourne; Gessner, for Bremen; Chauncey, for London; Talisman, for Fernambuco; Pallas, for Belize; Almonde and Elliot Stevens, for Matanzas; brigs Bacol, for Bilboa; Isabella, for Cardenas; Highland Nancy, for Mayaguez; Minnehaha, for Cardenas; schrs. Hud & Frank, for St. Marc; Melvin, for Maranham; Julia A. Decker, for St. Martins; Annie Whiting, for Demerara; Com. Kearney, Jed. Fry, Paul & Thompson, Majestic, and David Collins, coastwise.

Below.

Ship Progress, Coombs, Liverpool Feb. 4, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Athlete, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Chapman, London Jan. 13, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. (Was boarded March 6, lat. 40 21, lon. 72, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

Bark Annie, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos.

Bark Moss Glenn, (Br.,) from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 8.—Below—Brig Addie Hall, from Cardenas.

Arr. steamer St. Louis, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Arr. steam-ship Manhattan, from New-York; schrs. H. and S. Corson, from Wilmington, Del.; Dora Gifford, from Philadelphia; Lagona, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 8.—Arr. brig Newville, from Bath, with a cargo of ice for Baltimore, with loss of sails and leaking.

Sld. bark Traveler, for Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, March 8.—Arr. brig James Baker, from Cadiz.

NORFOLK, Va., March 8.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Mechanic, from Cardenas.

Passed out—Bark Ibes, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 8.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Cld. Orbit, for Callao; Yosemite, for Cork, with 25,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. River Mersey, for Liverpool; Marie Gavine and North Star, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—Arr. steam-ship El Cid, from New-York.

Marine Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 8.—The brig Peri has been gotten off and is being towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Tontine—Br. brig, bound S., was seen Jan. 24, lat. 13 15 S., lon. 34 30 W.

Don Cairns—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Dundee, Dec. 27, lat. 33 07 S., lon. 34 E.

Robt. Lees—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, Dec. 20, off the Cape of Good Hope.

Miss Nightingale—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Dundee, 84 ds. out, Jan. 4, lat. 29 30 S., lon. 3 41 E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, March 8.—The steam-ship Iowa, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from New-York, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Tarifa, from New-York, arrived at 6 o'clock last evening.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN R. R. OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

87 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD. ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 75 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 165 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. THE SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will control a large and profitable local business, an exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General R. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above-named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 and 552 Broadway,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, OFFER A CHOICE STOCK OF

Real Bronze Gas Fixtures,

Chandeliers, Brackets,

Reading Lights,

Newel Lights, &c.,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, SELECTIONS

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS

OF

IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS AS HERETOFORE.

FRENCH CLOCKS

BRONZES

AND MUSICAL BOXES.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

Alex. M. Hays & Co.,

NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.

☞ SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH. ☜

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.

Having Converted

One of our large factories into elegant warerooms, we shall always keep a large and beautiful assortment of our superior pianos on hand, both for sale and to rent, on the most reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. An inspection of our immense works and factories we think will satisfy all who may favor us with a call.

HAINES BROS.

Nos. 336 to 373 2d-av., both corners 21st-st.

REMOVAL.

HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-renting business to their new large and elegant warerooms, Nos. 336 to 373 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.